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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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QUAY ENFORCED HARMONY

He Had Full Control, but Was Generous Toward His Foes.

DIVIDED HONORS WITH HASTINGS

After Manifesting His Power He Was Content to Permit the Administration Name the Judicial Ticket.

Treasurer—BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD of Mercer County.

Superior Court Judges—JAMES A. BEAVER of Centre County, HOWARD J. REEDER of Northampton, JOHN J. WICKAM of Beaver, GEORGE B. ORLADY of Huntingdon, CHARLES E. RICE of Luzerne, E. N. WILLARD of Lackawanna.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—The Hastings people have surrendered to Senator Quay. Their leaders gave up the fight to-day and silently accepted defeat. The great struggle between the rival factions was brought to a close before the meeting of the State Convention. Other battles may follow, but the lines will never again be so tightly drawn, and the men who have managed this contest against the "old man" will probably never be able to pull together as they have the last three months.

Never before in this State has one man fought a more fierce political battle and snatched victory from defeat than did Quay in the last forty-eight hours. Between midnight and daybreak to-day the terms of surrender were agreed upon by representatives of the two factions.

After the Hastings caucus last night, Chairman Gilkeson sent word to the Quay headquarters asking for a conference at which they might come to terms. The Chairman had possession of the Opera House and was anxious to get it off his hands. He saw that there was danger of riot and bloodshed and two conventions. Gov. Hastings took in the situation and advised his Cabinet officer to make arrangements with Quay so as to avoid trouble and save the Judges of the Superior Court. Senator Flynn of the Allegheny district, Attorney Graham of Philadelphia, and ex-Congressman Yardley of Doylestown were selected by the combine to talk surrender with Senator Quay. The "old man" placed the matter in the hands of Judge Miller of Mercer, ex-Collector Cooper of Delaware, Lieut. Gov. Lyon of Allegheny, and Frank Willing Leech of Philadelphia.

The order of business in the convention shows exactly what was done.

Col. Gilkeson agreed to withdraw his police from the opera house. That was done. Senator Quay had from the start said he would not oppose Gov. Hastings for permanent Chairman, and his friends renewed the promise at the peace conference. The Hastings Committee was also informed that the "old man" would not oppose the nomination of the Superior Court Judges. It was also agreed that Benjamin J. Haywood of Mercer, should be nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. In the matter of contested seats, it was agreed to give the contestants a half vote each. As to the State Chairmanship, Senator Quay's friends said there would be no compromise. The Hastings people agreed to withdraw Col. Gilkeson, and make the Senator's election unanimous, and this is what it did in the convention. This work was all finished at 6 o'clock this morning.

Dave Martin Disgruntled.

David Martin, the Philadelphia leader of the administration forces was ignored by his colleagues, and had no voice in the compromise. At the close of the conference Major Samuel Losch of Schuylkill went to Martin's room, called him out of bed, and told him the terms agreed upon. Martin was indignant and denounced the Committee in unmeasured terms. To use his own expression, he was "bilked." The Hastings caucus was held three hours later, and the compromise was ratified. Gov. Hastings was not satisfied with the terms and appealed to the delegates to stand together for Col. Hall for Temporary Chairman, which they did.

Charles Emery Smith of Philadelphia was also kept in the dark as to the compromise, and did not learn of it until after all the negotiations were completed. The next war will probably be within the Hasting's ranks.

In addition to electing Senator Quay as State Chairman, Benjamin J. Haywood of Mercer County, who was practically unopposed, was nominated for State Treasurer, and the six Republicans whom Gov. Hastings appointed as Superior Court Judges June 27 last, were placed on the ticket. The latter nominees are ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Centre County; Howard J. Reeder, Northampton; John J. Wickham, Beaver; George B. Orlady, Huntingdon; Charles E. Rice, Luzerne, and E. N. Willard, Lackawanna.

The convention was announced to meet at 11 o'clock, but it was within five minutes of the noon hour when State Chairman Gilkeson rapped for order. Prior to this, a Pittsburg crowd of 100 or more, who had retained possession of the opera house, in the interest of the Gilkeson forces, since yesterday afternoon, they being placed therein before an armistice had been reached to keep out the Quay followers, were dismissed.

Gov. Hastings, with his Philadelphia henchman, David Martin, was one of the first delegates to enter the hall. Senator Quay followed shortly afterward, and when he had taken his seat he divested himself of his coat and sat in his shirt sleeves. The crowd cheered when the Senator took off his coat, apparently for the purpose of going to work. Gov. Hastings vigorously used a fan which bore the inscription: "Keep Cool and Vote for Quay."

Showing Their Strength.

When Chairman Gilkeson had called the body to order, Harry F. Walton, an Administration leader, presented the name of Col. Henry Hall for temporary Chairman, and Senator Quay followed with the name of Congressman John B. Robinson.

Senator Quay surprised the assemblage by slowly arising from his seat, which was but two rows behind that occupied by Gov. Hastings, and approaching the Governor. The Senator extended his hand, and the Governor, being taken by surprise, warmly grasped it. Mr. Quay then whispered something pleasant in Gov. Hastings's ear, and they smiled simultaneously. The delegates accepted this manoeuvre as a peace offering, and the cheering was terrific.

The call of the roll on the first test of the rival factions was begun. Hall and Robinson voted for each other. Robinson received 18¼ of the Philadelphia votes, the five contesting delegates from the First and Fifth Wards in that city being allowed a half vote each. This rule also applied to the Wyoming County contestant. The convention was on the tip-toe of expectancy while the vote was being taken, and when Secretary Rex announced 168 2-3 votes for Robinson and 133 1-3 for Hall the Quay men cheered wildly. This made a total vote of 207, which was announced through an error of the tellers. There could only be 289 votes in the convention, but the six

Continued on Page 3.

MRS. H. P. SHOTWELL'S BURGLARS

After Two Attacks of Terror She and Her Guests and Armed Neighbors Find a Feasting Goat.

EAST MORICHES, Aug. 28.—The family of H. P. Shotwell of 72 and 74 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was rudely disturbed by supposed burglars Monday night. Mr. Shotwell has rented a cottage here for the Summer, and spends his Sundays here, returning to town Monday, leaving the ladies without male protection.

Mrs. Shotwell has a number of city friends visiting her, and the household Monday night consisted of herself, two Misses Gardener, Miss Hoag, Miss McBeth, Miss Thurston, and three female servants.

They retired soon after 10, and while some of the young ladies were still awake footsteps and whispers were heard on the front portico. The young ladies went quietly to Mrs. Shotwell's room and awakened her, and finally all of the guests. After listening to the whispered voices for a while they quietly opened a door in the rear, gave a chorus of shrieks for help, and again closed the door. Some of the neighbors quickly responded. The intruders fled into a near-by cornfield. On searching the front piazza they found a discarded shoe, which led them to believe still more strongly that the whispering proceeded from burglars, who had removed their shoes in order to deaden the sound of footfalls; but, with the shoe were fragments of muskmelon strewn about, which, to the practical eye of Mrs. Shotwell, seemed more as if some boys had raided some farmer's patch, taking their shoes off for sake of fleetness if pursued, and had chosen the piazza because of its nearness to the street and its vine-clad seclusion, to feast on their stolen melons.

Quiet had again been restored, but nervousness from the excitement prevented some of the ladies from sleeping, and just as the clock struck 1 footsteps were again heard—no noiseless, stockingless foot this time, but an unmistakable heavy footfall, as if from some iron-shod immigrant. Again a consultation with Mrs. Shotwell resulted in a quiet back-door retreat of the whole household.

Mr. Shotwell is a prominent Brooklyn horse dealer, and the fact that the local liveryman, H. M. Reeve, who lives but a short distance away, has often bought horses of Mr. Shotwell led Mrs. Shotwell to look to him for protection in the absence of her husband.

Leading her forces to Mr. Reeve's barn, she aroused his foreman, who quietly turned out his full force of eight men. They were a motley crew. A Swede selected an enormous hayknife as his weapon, while "Shad," a long, lank colored man, said: "Rawhide whip for me; I know just how dat fell"; and Tim, lately landed, was wishing for a genuine blackthorn, but took up with a pitchfork, and the foreman with an old double-barreled muzzle-loading ducking gun. The foreman, Charles Smith, has been through many a campaign, and quickly stationed his men around the house before challenging.

After he had got his forces properly disposed he pointed his old gun and called out, "Who's there?" "Bla-a-a," said Mrs. Shotwell's pet, a black goat. She had cleaned up the fragments of muskmelon, had taken the doormat for dessert, and seemed very much disturbed by the invasion from the livery stable.

HOLMES MAY BE TRIED IN INDIANA

Evidence of the Murder of Howard Pietzel Seems Very Convincing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—The three large charred chunks which were found last night in the chimney of the house in Irvington, where Holmes is supposed to have murdered Howard Pietzel, were examined this morning. The examination showed that one was the liver, part of the intestines, stomach, and spine of a human being. Another was the base of a skull, with three vertebrae attached to the larynx, and dried-up brains. The third was part of the pelvis, with a section of the thigh bone attached.

The physicians were only able to distinguish these after the charred flesh had been scraped away. A bunch of black hair, corresponding to that of the murdered lad, was dug from the dirt of the cellar this morning. From the bottom of the stove, in which the body is supposed to have been burned, the detectives scraped a substance which they suppose was formed by blood and grease from the body. The corpse was evidently burned on the second floor, after which the stove pipe was removed and the unburned portion thrown into the chimney flue, the base of which rests on the cellar floor.

The chimney was torn away this morning, and a scarfpin was found. It was made in the shape of a twig, with branches and flower ornaments, and is supposed to have been worn by the boy. Superintendent of Police Powell and Coroner Castor went before the Grand Jury to-day and presented the facts in the case. A strong effort will be made to bring Holmes here, as the evidence is thought to be very conclusive.

STATE REGULATIONS FOR NET FISHING

Licenses Required in Instances Where Seining Is Permitted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—In response to numerous inquiries from different portions of the State in regard to the netting of fish, the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission announces that no catches of fish with nets will be allowed after Aug. 31, 1895, unless the owner of such net or nets has fully complied with the rules, regulations, and restrictions of the commission as published in Appendix B of the fish and game law of the State. The license fee for fishing with nets is $1 for each net, and such licenses expire Dec. 31.

The use of gill nets will not be permitted in any of the fresh waters of this State, except in Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, more than one mile from the shore, or from the islands therein, except as especially authorized by law. No net will be licensed to be used in any of the rivers, creeks, or brooks of the State, nor in any of the lakes of this State in which there are brook trout. The fish and game protectors of the various districts are instructed to furnish all information in regard to this matter to persons interested.

Blank application papers for licenses for use of selnes, fykes, and nets, and copies of the fish and game law will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, Albany.

To Mark a Historic Tavern.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 28.—A statue in bronze of a catamount is to be erected on a granite pedestal to mark the site of the old tavern at Bennington, in which were held the councils of military and State officers in Revolutionary days. The tavern had a swinging signboard, on which was painted a catamount, as an emblem of defiance to the British lion. Hence it was called the Catamount Tavern. The Bennington Historical Society has elected officers as follows: President—George W. Harman; Vice Presidents—Leuman Roberton Alonzo B. Valentine, John T. Shurtloff; Secretary—Edwin L. Bates; Treasurer—Clement H. Cone.

Got Money on a Worthless Check.

Philip S. Hoffman of 100 Park Row charged Warren E. Tuckerman of 295 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with obtaining $5 on a bad check for $48.62.

Hoffman said that the check was drawn on the Park National Bank. When Hoffman presented the check it was declared to be worthless.

After obtaining the money Tuckerman said, according to Hoffman, that he would return for the balance, but he failed to do so.

Tuckerman says he is an advertising agent. He was held for examination.

President Cleveland Stays at Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 28.—President Cleveland and his private Secretary, Mr. Thurber, have been busy nearly all day at Gray Gables. Several Knights Templars, mostly from the West, made a trip here to-day to see the President's Summer home. Some drove over to the Gables, while others viewed the place from the opposite shore.

May Wear His Cue in Prison.

The Charities Commissioner of Kings County yesterday decided to let Chung Lee, a convict in the Kings County Penitentiary, retain his cue during his term of imprisonment.

VALKYRIE IN LIGHT AIRS

The English Yacht Moved Fast in Fickle Breezes Yesterday.

A SHORT TRIAL OUTSIDE THE HOOK

She Had Her Club Topsail Set and Moved Easily—Tacked Quickly and Pointed High in the Wind.

The Valkyrie had a good trial yesterday. At first she sailed about the bay and later in the day went outside the Hook. It was the intention of Capt. Cranfield on Tuesday to wait until Lord Dunraven arrived, but as the Teutonic had not been sighted yesterday morning, it was decided to get under way and possibly meet the Teutonic coming in.

The mainsail was hoisted soon after breakfast, and when this had been properly trimmed three flags representing the letters D Q G were run up to the masthead. These meant "You are very welcome." A similar signal was set on the yacht's tender, the City of Bridgeport.

The club topsail was next bent on, and at 9:50 o'clock this was hoisted, and the British yacht looked more like a racer than ever. It was a small club topsail, but, like all the other sails of the yacht, it set perfectly. At 10 o'clock the moorings were cast off, a jib broken out, and the yacht was under way again. The wind was very light from the southwest, and there was scarcely a ripple on the water in the Horseshoe. The Valkyrie moved off on the port tack, heading toward the New-Jersey shore, and as she gained headway her staysail was broken out. Then her sheets were eased off a trifle, and the yacht stood up the channel. The staysail was taken in, and a balloon staysail substituted for it. Then a jibtopsail was set, and the yacht was carrying all her sails. That the Valkyrie is a fast boat in light weather there can be no longer any question. In the little four-knot breeze which was blowing this morning she sped ahead at a clipping pace. She heeled hardly any, and threw out scarcely any water. The waves which broke out on her lee and weather quarters yesterday were not in evidence to-day. In their place there were but a few ripples, the faintest suggestion of a wave. Neither was there much of a wake left, though, of course, that was not to be loked for under the circumstances. In light weather, especially on a reach, the cup challenger is a wonder.

The Valkyrie tacked about and gave a good exhibition of what she could do in the light weather. She worked up the bay as far as the Hospital Islands, and then, wearing ship, beat back. She tacked quickly in the light air and worked in seven and one-half points.

About 2 o'clock the wind began to freshen, and the Valkyrie headed out toward the point of the Hook. Then she headed toward the Scotland Lightship, and for the first time went outside in deep water. There she encountered the Atlantic roll, and she made more fuss in the water than she had all day. The wind had freshened considerably, and there was a nice sailing breeze. The Valkyrie stood about two miles, and then came back. The wind coming back was over the yacht's port quarter, but her sheet was trimmed well in, and, although she traveled fast, no idea could be had of what she could do in a reach. At 3:20 o'clock she reached her moorings and came to anchor.

The following cablegram was received yesterday morning for Lord Dunraven:

AIX-LES-BAINS, Aug. 28.

Dunraven, New-York:
Good luck. Hope you will win.
WOLVERTON.

Mr. Kersey said that while in this city Lord Dunraven will be his guest. He will live on the tender, the City of Bridgeport, as much as possible, in order to assist in tuning up the Valkyrie as much as he can.

"Were you satisfied with yesterday's trial?" Mr. Kersey was asked.

"The Valkyrie was hardly out on a trial. I would call it a sailmaker's trip more than anything else. Mr. Ratsey had certain things to do, and he wanted to see how the sails set. At no time was the Valkyrie pushed."

"Is it true that in asking Mr. Hyslop to measure the Valkyrie on Monday you had some private reason other than to ascertain the dimensions?"

"No; positively no. You see, we had the bulwarks of the Valkyrie taken off and a quantity of useless stuff sent ashore with the idea of lightening the hull. What I wanted was to learn the difference, if any, in the water-line length after this stuff had been removed and her racing rig substituted for her sea outfit. I wanted the information that I might be able to give it to Mr. Watson when he arrived. I wrote to Mr. Hyslop, asking him to measure the water line. He was out of town for three days and did not get my letter until he returned. In the meantime I changed my mind about having the boat measured, and wrote Mr. Hyslop that he need not mind. He received both letters at the same time. All I wanted of the measurement was to let Watson know."

LORD DUNRAVEN HERE.

Favors 70-Footers for International Races in the Future.

Lord Dunraven, the moving spirit in the syndicate which built and sent the Valkyrie III. to this country for a contest with the Defender for the America's Cup, was a passenger yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. He was accompanied by his daughters, Lady Rachel and Lady Aileen Wyndham Quin, and Mr. George L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie. The Teutonic had a rough passage, and reached the Bar last night just seventeen hours later than it took her to make the passage on almost the same date last year. The heavy head seas, however, did not inconvenience to any extent those of Lord Dunraven's party.

When the Teutonic raced into Quarantine she was boarded by a dozen or more newspaper men, who found little trouble in locating the very popular British yachtsman. His personal representative in this country, H. Maitland Kersey, however, who had gone down to Quarantine to meet his friend, saw to it that his Lordship was not embarrassed with any questions regarding the relative merits of the Valkyrie and the Defender, and in a short time the party, with the exception of Mr. Watson, sought the protection of the Captain's cabin, where they remained until long after the vessel was docked. Mr. Kersey, in the meantime, had arranged with the Teutonic's steward to have the party take supper on the vessel, and an elaborate dinner was served at 8 o'clock in the commander's room.

The party consisting of Lord Dunraven, his daughters, Lady Rachel, and Lady Aileen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Kersey, and a friend. It was half past 9 o'clock before the newspaper representatives succeeded in inducing an understeward to deliver a note to Lord Dunraven. He, however, denied

Continued on Page 2.

DESERTER FRED MOITZ ESCAPES

Bullets from a Krag-Jorgensen Rifle Failed to Stop Him as He Dashed from Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 28.—Amid a shower of bullets from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle in the hands of Sentry Herman Mart, Private Fred Moitz, a prisoner, escaped from this post to-day. Moitz is the man who enlisted in the Engineer Battalion two weeks ago, and was identified by his description in papers sent to Washington as a deserter from the First Cavalry.

He was lodged in the guardhouse on an order from the Adjutant General at Washington, and yesterday he confessed to Major Koerper that he was the First Cavalry deserter. He was to have been tried by court-martial in six weeks.

While being taken with two other prisoners from the guardhouse to the mess hall at 11:30 this morning for dinner, in charge of Private Herman Marx, the sentry, Moitz broke away and ran. As quickly as possible the sentry drew the blank cartridges from the gun, and placed six ball cartridges in the magazine. He shouted to the prisoner to stop, but he continued running. The sentry then fired the six shots at Moitz as he bounded over the ditch and across the narrow strip of meadow land to the woods just outside the post.

None of the shots appeared to have taken effect. The report of the rifle brought the whole guard and many other sentries hurrying to the scene, and a search for the prisoner was instituted. Up to midnight no trace of Moitz had been found. The sentry will probably be punished for allowing the prisoner to escape.

SMALL GOLD SHIPMENT ABROAD

Hoskier, Wood & Co. Withdraws $250,000 to be Sent Away To-day—Regarded as Among Last Shipments.

Hoskier, Wood & Co. withdrew $250,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export on the steamship Columbia, which leaves to-day for Europe. This is regarded as one of the last shipments of gold to Europe.

The movement of currency and coin South and West began yesterday. The following notice was posted:

"Shipments of small notes will be made by the United States Treasury from Washington at bankers' express rates upon deposit here of gold or United States notes in amounts of $500 or multiples thereof. Express charges will be deducted by the Treasurer from the remittances. Deposits made before 12:30 o'clock will be telegraphed, and notes shipped the same date."

An order for the first shipment of $25,000 currency to Chicago was received and filled at the Sub-Treasury yesterday afternoon. The movement of silver coin to the South began yesterday by the shipment of $5,000 in coin to Alabama and Georgia. The silver will be used in paying for the harvesting of the cotton crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The gold reserve in the Treasury stood at the close of business to-day at $100,182,943.

MISS HASWELL WILL SURRENDER

She Will Give Herself Up to the Police To-day to Answer in the Perry Case.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—According to arrangements made to-night, Miss Amelia E. Haswell will surrender herself to-morrow to the police to answer the charge of aiding and abetting Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, in escaping from the Matteawan Asylum. Miss Haswell arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. C. E. King, and her brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Warren of Hoosick Falls. No one was allowed to see her.

Detective Furlong, connected with the staff of Chief Humphrey of the New-York Central Road, appeared at Police Headquarters this afternoon with a warrant for her arrest. An officer was detailed to assist him, and a visit was made to Miss Haswell's house, into which an entry had to be forced.

Mrs. King said that Miss Haswell was out to see her counsel. But while the officers were still in the house the Rev. Mr. Warren came in, and, after learning the state of affairs, he said he would produce Miss Haswell. He went out, but returned soon and said that Miss Haswell had just left Lansingburg, a suburb four miles north of here, for Hoosick Falls, but would surrender herself to-morrow morning. C. E. Keech, an attorney of Lansingburg called on Superintendent of Police Willard and arranged to have Miss Haswell at Headquarters to-morrow morning.

F. J. O'CONNOR KILLED IN COLORADO

A Big Boulder Rolled Down a Hillside and Wrecked a Train.

LEADVILE, Col., Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred last evening on the Colorado Midland between this place and Granite. The California express, coming west, was struck by a huge rock that rolled down the mountain side, completely telescoping the bagage car and one end of the smoker.

Only three persons were caught in the wrecked cars. F. J. O'Connor, supposed to be a banker of New-York, died of his injuries, and two persons whose names were not learned were dangerously, if not fatally, injured. Had the rock, which weighed at least 100 tons, struck the sleeper, the loss of life must have been larger, as every berth was occupied.

Francis Joseph O'Connor was a son of the late James O'Connor, who was a banker of prominence in Pittsburg and Baltimore and well known in this city for some years prior to his death, which occurred in April, 1894. The man who was killed was also brother of W. Scott O'Connor, the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Fencers' League of this city. He was twenty-six years old and unmarried. He left this city two or three weeks ago on a pleasure trip across the continent to the Pacific slope. The family has long resided at 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city. Young Mr. O'Connor was engaged in business with George F. Stearnes, at 53 Broadway.

STEEL MILLS FOR ALABAMA

The Result of Experimenting with the Common Red Ore of the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 28.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to-day booked an order from the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburg, Penn., for 25,000 tons of low silicon or basic iron manufactured at their Alice furnaces in this city. This order was the result of a series of experiments, which have proved incontestibly that the common red ore abounding in endless quantities in Alabama can be easily made into basic iron, suitable for conversion into steel.

The discovery will have an important influence toward the manufacture of steel in the Birmingham district. Banker Enslen of Birmingham is now figuring with Chicago capitalists for the erection of the initial steel mill here, the experiments of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company having established its practicability.

Law Enforcer Wilson Held.

Agent Robert Wilson of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn was arraigned in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday on a charge of swindling Emil Larimer out of $50. The latter is manager of the "Streets of Cairo," and says that he gave the money to Wilson for permission to allow the Oriental dances to be given at every performance.

The police stopped the dances a few days after the money is said to have been given to Wilson. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 for examination.

Work on the New Reservoir Ordered.

Engineer Ftely reported to the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday that he had ordered Contractor McDonald to begin work on the Jerome Park reservoir.

NO JOKE TO H. L. WILSON

Puck's Associate Editor Calls a Man Thief and Is Himself Accused.

STOLEN WATCH WAS IN HIS POCKET

He and the Alleged Pickpocket Arrested — Had to Give $1,000 Bond — A Funny Man's Novel Experience.

Henry L. Wilson, associate editor of Puck, who lives at the Alpine apartment house, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, had an experience with a pickpocket yesterday afternoon which some persons might think funny, but in which Mr. Wilson could not see a joke.

Mr. Wilson left his office in the Puck Building, Houston and Mulberry Streets, shortly after 5 o'clock, and walked over to Broadway, where he boarded an up-town cable car. As the car passed Bleecker Street, Mr. Wilson, who was standing in the centre of the car, heard Martin Rothchild, a commercial traveler from Chicago, who makes his headquarters here at 44 Howard Street, shout, "Somebody has got my watch!"

Mr. Wilson had noticed that a tall, slim, well-dressed young man had been pressing very close to Mr. Rothchild. Mr. Wilson, who thinks he is up to all the tricks and dodges of metropolitan life, at once concluded that the tall young man was the thief, and seized hold of him.

The car was stopped, and Mr. Wilson announced in positive tones: "This is the man who has got your watch." Every one in the car jumped up and crowded about Mr. Rothchild, Mr. Wilson, and the young man.

Policeman Mitchell of the Broadway squad was called, and when the facts were explained to him he placed the young man under arrest. As Mitchell and his prisoner and Rothchild were leaving the car, Rothchild turned toward Mr. Wilson to thank him for his efforts in discovering the thief. As he did so he saw the end of his watch chain hanging from the side pocket of Mr. Wilson's coat. As soon as he saw it, he shouted:

"Here, officer! This man is the thief; there is my watch chain now."

Wilson was thunderstruck and very indignant. He placed his hand in his pocket and to his intense surprise and horror pulled out the missing watch and chain.

Mr. Wilson was very much chagrined and embarrassed. He turned to Policeman Mitchell and stammered: "Why, I don't understand this, officer. How did this get in my pocket?"

Mitchell, who had seen the same game worked before, laughed and replied:

"Oh, come, young fellow; that don't go. I've been in this business too long; you can't get out of it that way. You come along with me."

"You're not going to arrest me?" gasped Mr. Wilson.

"Oh, no," said the policeman, with fine sarcasm. "We never arrest men like you, but you had better walk around to the station house and explain matters."

"But I helped catch the thief," said Mr. Wilson.

"And I got the stolen property," retorted the policeman.

Then he took both Mr. Wilson and the young man, who said his name was Harry Thompson, around to the Mercer Street Police Station.

Mr. Wilson explained who he was to the Sergeant in charge, and at 5:30 o'clock called up the Jefferson Market Court, on the telephone. By good luck Magistrate Brann was in court attending to some private business. He consented to wait at court until Mr. Wilson could be brought before him. Policeman Mitchell took his prisoner to court and arraigned him before the Magistrate.

Hr. Rothchild, who had other business to attend to, did not appear in court. Thompson refused to give his address, or to make any statement. Mr. Wilson told Magistrate Brann who he was, and asked to be released on his own recognizance. His request was refused.

Henry Wimmel, the publisher of Puck, came to court and identified Mr. Wilson. This did not satisfy the Magistrate, however, who placed Mr. Wilson under $1,000 bail for examination this morning.

Bail was furnished by Mr. Wimmel, who gave the property 2,233 Seventh Avenue, valued at $50,000. Thompson was held in $2,000 for examination at the same time. He could not furnish bail, and was locked up.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Wilson said: "I have often seen humor in the arraignment of a man before a Magistrate, but now I am convinced that this sort of thing is not as funny as it seems. I got on the Broadway car on my way up town from the office. It was very crowded and I noticed this fellow Thompson pushing against Mr. Rothchild. I thought at the time that he was trying to pick his pocket, but did not say anything until he set up a cry that he had been robbed.

"How the man got the watch into my pocket I cannot imagine. I was never more surprised in my life than when it was found there. I don't see why I should have been held under bond, but I suppose the matter will be straightened out in the morning."

Reunion of the Smith Family.

PEPACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—There were about 2,000 Smiths gathered here to-day in the grove on the farm of the late Peter Z. Smith, the occasion being the nineteenth annual reunion of the Smith family. The day passsed off very quietly, the only ripple of excitement being caused by a wag, who got up in a tree during a discourse to which the people were attentively listening, and yelled out "Hello, Smith!" Every one of the 2,000 Smiths turned around and looked at the audacious fellow. Then they smiled and the business of the day went on.

Later in the afternoon a telegram was received addressed to John Smith, and 1,000 or so of the Smiths made a rush for it. Matters were compromised by allowing all the Smiths to read it, after which it was turned over to the Secretary as an official document. The telegram said: "Hello, Smith!"

Theodore B. Gillam Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Theodore B. Gillam of Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme Organizer of the Oriental League, was killed by an unknown man at midnight last night in a fight at Slaughter's Park, caused by the ejectment of some disorderly spectators from an open-air performance under the direction of Gillam. Gillam was endeavoring to organize a local branch here and the show was given for the purpose of attracting a crowd. A man named Burnett and two companions were ejected from the grounds for creating a disturbance. After the performance Gillam was attacked and stabbed from behind, the knife blade entering the neck. The police are searching for Burnett and his companions. Gillam was thirty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and three children residing in Indianapolis.

Son of an English Lord Injured.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 28.—Arthur Master, son of Lord Arthur Master of London, fell from been in Middlesborough five years, having come this morning, and was fatally injured. He is a cousin of the Marquis of Salisbury. Arthur has been in Middlesborough five years, havnig come to Kentucky with a number of other English capitalists when the famous Middlesborough boom began.

CARLISLE MAY OPPOSE BLACKBURN

The Secretary Will Make a Number of Sound-money Speeches in Kentucky, and May Be Elected to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Carlisle will go to Kentucky in the latter part of the campaign and make several speeches in the interest of the Democratic Party. One who stands close to him said this afternoon that the Secretary had taken part in Kantucky campaigns for thirty years or more, and undoubtedly would be found in the thick of the fight not later than Oct. 15. It is conceded that the sound-money Democrats of Kentucky are embarrassed by the attitude of P. Wat Hardin, their candidate for Governor, who refuses to stand upon the party platform. Mr. Carlisle was instrumental in framing the sound-money declaration in the platform, which Hardin has repudiated, and there is naturally much curiosity to know how the Secretary will meet this condition when the time comes for him to work for the ticket.

The Republicans of Kentucky are much elated over the outlook, and some of them are willing to wager that the power of the Democracy in the State will be broken in November. It is because of this sanguine feeling on the part of the Republicans that Mr. Carlisle has been importuned to go to Kentucky and do what he can to stay the tide which has set in in the direction of the Republican camp, largely through the folly of the silver Democrats, led by Senator Blackburn. Although Blackburn insists that his re-election no longer is doubtful, the news which reaches Washington is that he has the fight of his life on his hands, with the chances favoring his retirement.

Mr. Carlisle will not talk for publication concerning the Blackburn succession, but some of his friends declare that if the next Kentucky Legislature is Democratic Mr. Carlisle can have Blackburn's seat if he wants it. The situation is particularly interesting to Kentuckians in Washington, who agree that the campaign will be the most exciting of any held in recent years.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WHITE SQUADRON

Will Sail for Boston To-Day—Plate to be Given to the Minneapolis.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Herbert of the navy, who arrived in the dispatch boat Dolphin last evening, said to-day of the future movements of the North Atlantic Squadron:

"The squadron will leave Portland Thursday afternoon and reach Boston early Friday morning. It was planned that the vessels should be here on the 30th and 31st, but they will probably remain longer, as they have to coal before sailing. They will not return to Boston after they leave, but will engage in manoeuvres, joined later by the Maine and the Texas. I am not sure about when the Atlanta will join them, as she has just arrived in New-York, and I do not know in what condition she is. Admiral Bunce says he has found a very good place for exercises off Provincetown, in Cape Cod Bay, but the coming manoeuvres will be held farther west, between Newport and Norfolk. The squadron has already had four days of exercise at sea since leaving Bar Harbor."

Secretary Herbert made an official inspection of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The inspection was one customarily made annually, and was chiefly directed at the equipment work, such as rope, chains, and anchor making, which is about the only work of any importance now being done at the Charlestown yard.

When the White Squadron arrives Saturday in Boston harbor the Minneapolis will be made the recipient of two very handsome gifts from the citizens of Minneapolis. One of the gifts will be a very handsome solid silver dinner service, the style and design being of a high order of elegance. The other gift will be an elegant piano. The Presentation Committee, representing the citizens of Minneapolis, consists of Col. McC. Reeve, Chairman; Henry J. F. Wyman of the State Senate of Minnesota, Mayor Robert Pratt, J. S. McLair, and George B. Eustis. The presentation speech will be made by Col. McC. Reeve. It is expected that Gov. Greenhalge and Mayor Curtis will be present. The Sir Knights from Minnesota will act as escort to the committee.

SHOT DOWN IN HIS OWN OFFICE

James Getty, a Pittsburg Liquor Dealer, Killed by Alexander Hutchinson.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Alexander Hutchinson shot James Getty, Jr., at the latter's office in his wholesale liquor establishment, at First Avenue and Cherry Alley, this morning. Hutchinson went directly to the county jail, and gave himself up.

The men quarreled over the sale to Hutchinson by Getty of the Hotel Willey, on Sixth Street, on which Hutchinson had paid $200 to hold the bargain. Hutchinson went to Getty's place this morning to demand the return of the money. Getty refused, whereupon Hutchinson drew a revolver and shot him. Getty died in a few minutes.

Alexander Hutchinson is a well-known local character, and has some fame as a gambler. James Getty was one of the best-known liquor dealers in Western Pennsylvania. He was an ex-member of Pittsburg Councils.

FIRE ON THE ARMORED CRUISER MAINE

Confined to a Barrel of Old Rags, but There Was Much Excitement.

Spontaneous combustion in a barrel of old rags which was on the superstructure deck of the armed cruiser Maine created much excitement in the Navy Yard yesterday. An alarm was turned in and two engines from the Brooklyn Fire Department, and the fireboat Seth Low responded.

Four detachments of bluejackets from the Vermont were hurried to the vessel. These were joined by the marines from the barracks.

The fire was out before the commotion it caused had well begun. Beyond scorching a bit of white paint, it did no damage.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY IN TOWN

Came from Bar Harbor to Attend to Some Business Affairs.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney reached this city Tuesday evening and is at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He came from Bar Harbor, where he has spent most of the Summer, to attend to some business affairs. He looks in the best of health.

He said that he had nothing to say for publication, that he would remain here until Saturday and would then return to Bar Harbor.

Officials Burned the Court House.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—Oscar Baughman, Alderman Ellis Brown, ex-City Marshal, and Charles Henry, ex-nightwatchman of the City of Lewiston, have been arrested, charged with the burning of the Court House of Fulton County at Lewiston, the night of Dec. 14, 1894. All have made confessions, and all have been bound over to the Grand Jury. Baughman was arrested in Chicago, and his arrest caused a rumor that he had been kidnapped. He was brought here this morning.

Working with Niagara's Power.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Pittsburg Reduction Company, which received Monday the first supply of electric energy generated by the Niagara Falls Power Company, began operations this morning in the manufacture of aluminium. About 1,500 horse power was furnished by the company. The company will use about 5,000 horse power when a sufficient number of men have been initiated into the business.

Philip Boehm a Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Adam Boehm of 66 Grace Street, who was shot yesterday by Philip Boehm, his brother, died at the City Hospital at 11:45 this morning. He made an ante-mortem statement in which he said that he had threatened to put Philip into the street because he had not paid anything toward the support of the house in nine months. Philip will be arraigned to-morrow on a charge of murder.

PLATT AGAINST MILLER

True Meaning of the Otsego-Herkimer Representation Fight.

LIKE ONE OF THE OLD-TIME BATTLES

Many Candidates for Senator in Thirty-fourth District—Editor Shaw on Chances of Democratic Success.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The struggle between the two counties of Herkimer and Otsego, which comprise the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, over representation in the Republican Convention, presents one of the sharpest fights which has been seen in this State for many a day between the Platt and the Miller Republicans.

It is like the battles of the old days, when a Platt-Miller fight was to be expected as regularly as the campaigns came around.

So far as the avowed stakes are concerned, it is simply a question of representation between the two counties. Herkimer demands that the two shall be equal. Otsego is fighting for eight to seven.

The facts of the two conferences at Albany, which settled nothing and left the trouble apparently more serious than ever, have been given in The New-York Times's Albany dispatches. The conferrees kept the Platt-Miller phase of the case below the surface, for the simple reason that, so long as it appeared to be simply a question of rivalry between two counties, it would attract less attention than it would if it were known that there was an anti-Platt element in it.

The conferrees on the part of Herkimer are E. A. Brown, H. J. Munger,

on between the Herkimer and Otsego committees, will doubtless elect a Republican Senator by about 2,000 to 2,200 majority.

"In this county there is at present very little interest felt in politics, especially among Democrats. In the event of harmonious action at the Democratic State Convention, and the nomination of a good ticket, the Democratic vote will be fairly well out. A Republican will be elected to the Assembly."

Mr. Shaw said he thought Democratic success in this State a possibility this year.

"The bad record of the Republican Legislature will help," he said. "The large tax rate of 3.24 is felt by the farmers in this and adjoining counties. There are several hop-growing counties in this part of the State. Otsego is one of them. Prices are low. It is hardly possible to sell hops for the actual cost of raising them. Under these unfavorable conditions, the heavy taxes will be especially felt, and will have some effect."

In 1876 and in 1884, among the earliest, if not the earliest to suggest as Presidential timber the names of the men who became the party candidates—Tilden and Cleveland—was Mr. Shaw, and so there was some talk to-day on the question of Presidential candidates next year. Mr. Shaw said:

"So far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned, and the talk of a third term, I believe it comes from the fact that there is a dearth of other candidates. It is too early for much discussion, but let me tell you, there are three men in this country, and they are all New-Yorkers, who could, if they would get together in conference, name the next Democratic candidate. Those three men are Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, and William C. Whitney. Let it once be known all over the country that these three men have agreed as to the proper man to stand for the Democrats of the Nation, and Democrats of every State will ratify their choice.

"The silver question will be dead before the beginning of the campaign next year, but there will be a currency question which will assume prime importance. That question must be met by wise men, who must consider it with the utmost care, for on it much depends."

CURRAN MAY BOLT.

Republican Factional Quarrels in Rochester Far from Settlement.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—While the nomination of H. H. Edgerton as the Republican candidate for Mayor is generally conceded, the defeated candidates at last Monday's caucuses—Mayor Lewis and ex-Mayor Curran—have not given up the fight. Lewis claims that some of the Edgerton delegates are such in name only, and that they are really Lewis men and will vote for him in the convention. He proposes to carry the fight through to the finish.

There is a probability that Curran will bolt and run on an independent ticket. He would not talk for publication himself today, but one of his prominent supporters said:

"You may say that it is about decided that Dr. Curran shall run for Mayor on an independent ticket. If the caucuses had been free from fraud, if illegal votes had not been cast, and if Curran voters had not been intimidated, Curran would have acquiesced gracefully in the result, but, as it is, he feels that he has been bunkoed out of several caucuses which should have been his if honest voting had been permitted."

In the meantime, the Democrats are taking advantage of the split in the Republican forces and are united in the desire to put up a strong candidate to oppose Edgerton. The reorganization of the party the factions have determined to forget all past differences and now work for party success. Ex-City Assessor Jacob Gerling is prominently mentioned as a candidate for Mayor, as is also Banker H. B. Hathaway. Some of the leaders think ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook should head the ticket.

As to other offices among the Democrats, there are two candidates for the nomination of Municipal Court Judge—Irving I. Paine and George W. Lamb. For the Executive Board, W. W. Barnard and Henry D. McNaughton are being considered.

There are no candidates mentioned as yet for either of the Senatorial nominations or the four Assembly nominations.

There are apparently no aspirants for the nominations for County Judge, Special County Judge, Surrogate, or District Attorney.

The Campbell-Miner Contest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Clerk Kerr of the House of Representatives to-day received the testimony for the contestant in the case of Timothy J. Campbell against Harry C. Miner, from the Eighth District of New-York. This was the first official information the Clerk had received of the fact that Campbell intended to contest the election of his opponent.

Prohibitionists Name Candidates.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Prohibitionists of Ontario County have nominated James Alton of West Bloomfield for member of Assembly.

The Prohibitionists of Chautauqua County have nominated John H. F. Dearing of Jamestown in the First District, and M. S. Correy of Fredonia in the Second District for members of Assembly.

Onondaga Republicans.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Onondaga County to-day elected the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: Edward Moir, Adam C. Morey, Edgar W. Cook, Frederick M. Power, George Barrow, and Frank J. Carr.

Charles C. Cole was renominated for the Assembly.

Assemblyman Hoefler Renominated.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Henry P. Hoefler was renominated for the Assembly from the First Oneida District by the Republicans to-day. He has served two terms in the Assembly. There was no opposing candidate.

Populist Candidates for Assembly.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Populists of Schuyler County have nominated I. W. Howell of Tyrone for the Assembly.

In the Allegany County district the Populists have nominated Uriah Davis of Belmont for the Assembly.

Populist State Convention To-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Executive Committee of the People's Party met here to-day to make arrangements for the State Convention, which will meet to-morrow.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Assembly.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—First District—Charles C. Cole, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—First District—Henry P. Hoefler, Republican.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—I. W. Howell, Populist.

ONTARIO COUNTY.—James Alton, Prohibitionist.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—First District—John H. F. Dearing, Prohibitionist. Second District—M. S. Correy, Prohibitionist.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—Uriah Davis, Populist.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—First District—Edward Moir, Adam C. Morey, Edgar W. Cook, Frederick M. Power, George Barrow, Frank J. Carr.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—73 Allen Street; Joseph Schiffer; damage slight.

5 A. M.—11 Mott Street; damage slight.

10:25 A. M.—8 Orchard Street; Harry Wolfenschen; damage, $100.

11:35 A. M.—636 West Twenty-eighth Street; Storage Warehouse Company; damage trifling.

2:25 P. M.—176 Fulton Street; Sondheim, Alsberg & Co.; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—532 West Broadway; Felix Richaudt; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—477 First Avenue; Grant & Co., lumber; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—297 Seventh Avenue; J. Delanci, tenement; damage trfling.

11 P. M.—3 James Slip; Catherine Forscer; no damage.

New-York and New-England.

The reorganized New-York and New-England Railroad Company yesterday elected Grant B. Schley President, Gordon Abbott First Vice President, and General Manager O'Dell Second Vice President. Mr. O'Dell will remain in charge of the operating department.

The receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad will turn over the property to the Reorganization Committee next Sunday, Sept. 1. It is expected that a meeting of the Reorganization Committee will be held in New-York next Tuesday.

BUSY DAYS FOR MR. PLATT

Putting Finishing Touches on Assembly and Senatorial Plans.

LIEUTENANTS SEEK HIS COUNSEL

Senator Lexow Does Not Relish Dr. Parkhurst's Broadside—Takes the Credit for Reforms—Senator Raines Jubilant.

These are T. C. Platt's very busy days. He is putting the finishing touches on his Senatorial and Assembly plans. The fact that Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the State Committee and Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee, were both summoned to the city yesterday, shows that the fine work is being done now.

There were also others in town to see Mr. Platt. Senator Lexow, after reading Dr. Parkhurst's denunciation of him, sent all the way from Switzerland, hurried down to Mr. Platt's office to talk the matter over and soothe his nerves.

Senator Coggeshall, the rejected one of Oneida, who does not quite know whether he ought to run as an independent, appeared in the city. He went to get Platt's views. He headed for Coney Island and the Oriental Hotel last night.

Another battle-scarred political veteran arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was Senator John Raines, who had such a hustle for delegates in the Ontario-Wayne District, but who got them despite Lieut. Gov. Saxton's views. Senator Raines will see Platt to-day, and there is no reason why Platt cannot have a regular round-up of some of his political prize-packages and bad-boy outfits.

Raines and "Coggy" and Platt going down Broadway arm in arm, with "Uncle Charlie" Hackett, the stout statesman, clearing the way, would be a sight to see.

Senator Raines was in very good humor last night, and his friends congratulated him on his success in capturing his district.

"I suppose," he said, "that the convention will be called in my Senate district for Sept. 10, but I don't know. I don't think that there will be any opposition to the candidate from Ontario.

"The bicycle figured very extensively in the contest in the district. On the night before the caucus our opponents sent out their best blast against me, thinking we couldn't catch up with it. Well, that night we covered forty square miles of territory with bicycles and got a counter blast out in that way."

Senator Lexow, when asked what he thought of Dr. Parkhurst's letter opposing his re-nomination and re-election, defended his course at Albany last winter, and said:

"The little reform that Dr. Parkhurst acknowledges has been made in the city government, but which he thinks was accomplished by his work, was the result of my work last fall.

"However, I don't want to make any public reply to these statements till I have had time to consider them. You know I will be a candidate for re-election, and I don't want any hasty words of my own sprung back on me. Besides, what's the use? You get into an altercation with a public scold and he is bound to have the last word. Perhaps I will make a statement later."

Chairman Odell of the Executive Committee comes from Senator Lexow's Senate district. He defended Senator Lexow's course in Albany, and says that he does not think that the Senator will be defeated.

"The sentiment in his district, as far as I can ascertain, is decidedly in Senator Lexow's favor. His constituents feel that he has done his duty by the City of New-York, and I do not think the Parkhurst letter will lose him a single vote. The doctor really makes no specific charge against the Senator. The people in my district will have to have tangible proof that the Senator failed to do his duty before they refuse to support him for renomination.

Mr. Odell, in speaking of the interest Republicans outside of the city take in New-York City politics, said:

"The Republicans in the State have a deep interest in this city, and it is a mistake to suppose that they are apathetic when city politics is mentioned. We know full well that if Tammany rules we will have a hard time getting a fair count,, and that is one potent reason for our interest in New-York City politics. It is all bosh to say that country Republicans should have no voice and no interest in city affairs. You will remember that when Mayor Strong signed his approval of the Bi-Partisan Police bill he said that he believed a great majority of the Republicans in the State favored it, and in deference to their wishes he signed it."

J. Irving Burns of Westchester, who is after Senator Robertson's place in the Westchester district, was also in the city yesterday to see Platt. Robertson is already out of it.

Meanwhile, Platt, through his lieutenants, is hard at work getting ready for the primaries in this city, at which delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Saratoga Sept. 17, will be chosen. He wants to get as big a share of the delegates from New-York County as possible, thinking in that way to humiliate Mr. Brookfield and his followers. Mr. Brookfield, however, is also on the alert in this matter, and the Republican primaries will be very interesting this year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 28.—Frank Pettebone, aged twenty years, a clerk in the Lehigh Valley Railroad office at Maltby, was instantly killed this morning. He and Frank Peeling, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railroad engineer corps, were examining a rifle. In some unknown manner the trigger was caught, and, while Feeling was about to fix it, the hammer came down and the weapon exploded.

Newark, Aug. 28.—An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in Irvington and Hilton, a few miles from here. There are five cases in the home of Milton E. Hecht, at Irvington, and two children named Clark in Hilton are down with the disease. Several other cases are scattered in the vicinity. All are being attended by the village health officer, Dr. English. So far no deaths have been reported.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 28.—Charles G. Vardon, a young man of Church Street, is at the hospital suffering from lockjaw. Two weeks ago he was thrown down, and his head struck on a stone. Sunday he had pains in his face. These continued to grow worse until lockjaw began to manifest itself, and he was removed to the hospital. It is thought his life will be saved.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., Aug. 28.—Charles Meinko, twelve years old, was attacked by a mad dog this afternoon and his left arm was torn and lacerated by the rabid animal's teeth. The arm will have to be amputated. The dog bit a number of other dogs before Marshal Senft killed him. The bitten animals are being killed.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 28.—Medical experts report that the mysterious poisoning of the 300 persons at the Lutheran Mission festival at Tracy Sunday was caused by drinking contaminated water, but the source of the impurity is not known. The sufferers are slowly improving.

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The commission appointed by Gov. Morton to suggest plans for a uniform charter for cities of the third class is giving a hearing to citizens here to-day. The commission goes to Utica to-morrow. It will visit every city of less than 50,000 population in the State.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The State Evangelical Sunday School Association in session here has elected the following officers: President—The Rev. C. Stabler of Buffalo. Vice Presidents—John Lodsee of West Webster; Secretary—The Rev. Philip Schabacher of Buffalo.

Zacatecas, Mexico, Aug. 28.—The village of Huatingo was visited by a waterspout Monday, causing great loss of life and property. Many of the houses were washed away and eight persons met death by drowning. The flood also destroyed all the crops in the little valley.

Seattle, Washington, Aug. 28.—Ex-Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington Mark W. Harrington was yesterday elected President of the University of Washington, in this city, and has begun his new duties.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 28.—Lightning entered the telegraph office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Whitewater, Wis., last night and instantly killed the operator, Joseph O'Malley.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Hayden & Crouch Company, to manufacture fine chairs and other furniture in Rochester; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. B. Woodworth, Oscar E. Hayden, Wesley Crouch, Mortimer Crouch, and Emil Senn of Rochester.

Menhaden Fishermen Arrested.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Fish Wardens Schneider and Barrett of this county, and the Chief Warden, to-day went to Somers Point and seized J. C. Fifield & Sons' menhaden steamer for fishing within three miles of the shore. The action was taken to secure a test of the jurisdiction of the State on the water within three miles of the shore. Many pound nets and menhaden fishermen along the shore are interested in the outcome.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

MRS. TUSKOLKA CUT TO DEATH

HER HUSBAND SAYS HE HAD THREATENED TO KILL HER.

Charles Tuskolka's Stepdaughter Describes a Scene of Butchery—His Wife Had Refused Him Money.

Annie Tuskolka was killed, after a desperate fight, by her husband, Charles Tuskolka, at their home in the tenement house at 515 East Thirteenth Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Tuskolka was arrested soon afterward.

Tuskolka is a butcher, and is about thirty-four years old. He seldom worked, but depended on his wife for money, it is said. This she did not always give him when he asked for it. His wife was a widow when he married her some years ago, and had five children, the oldest, Lizzie, being a young woman. She owned a small restaurant at 114 East Fourth Street, known as the Little Waldorf.

Tuskolka went to his home yesterday morning and demanded money from his wife, who declined to give it to him, and upbraided him for his indolent habits. He then sent such of the children as were present from the house, and again made a demand for money.

Again he was refused by his wife. He seized one of his butcher-knives, and after sharpening it said his wife she must give him the money or die.

She again refused to give him money, and he rushed upon her and inflicted a number of wounds, any one of which were sufficient to cause death. The woman fought desperately, and did not succumb until death was upon her.

So great was Tuskolka's ferocity that, after cutting his wife's throat, he drove the knife into her mouth and turned it about. Not satisfied with this, he cut a large piece of flesh from her body.

Before entering upon his horrible butchery, Tuskolka had sent the children all into the street to play, but one of them went no further than the door. She witnessed the tragedy through the keyhole. This child is only ten years old, and she told the story of the crime as given above.

When his wife was dead, Tuskolka washed his hands and changed his clothing, the child says. He then left the house.

Tuskolka is next known to have appeared in a barroom kept by a friend of Paul Adams, at 162 East Fourth Street. Here he drank two glasses of seltzer water, talked of commonplace matters, and then started to leave the saloon. On reaching the door he threw $100 on the bar and said to Adams: "Here, keep this to bury me with." He then walked calmly away. He was next seen at his wife's little restaurant.

In the meanwhile the frightened child who had witnessed the butchery had told her sisters, and they in turn told others, and the news spread until it reached the Fifth Street Police Station. Acting Captain Welgand took prompt action, and one of his policemen found Tuskolka at the little restaurant and took him into custody.

Tuskolka was sitting at a table in the middle of the room talking with a waitress, Lenah Ajal. He had been there only a short time the girl said, but he had told her that he had killed his wife.

The girl said Tuskolka said to her: "I told her that I would kill her some time, but she would not believe me. Now I have made her die." Tuskolka then took a revolver from his pocket, the girl said, and showed it to her. It was not loaded, but he said he intended to get some cartridges and kill himself in the afternoon.

When Tuskolka was taken to the police station he told Acting Captain Welgand that he had been as far as the door of the station once before, intending to give himself up, but, not seeing the Acting Captain at his desk, had concluded to wait for a while. He also said that when he went home in the morning he found a man there and that he knew who the man was, but on being questioned he became confused and told an unsatisfactory story.

The restaurant, it is said, was a cause of much trouble between the couple, the husband charging that it was a disorderly place.

Tuskolka made such a representation to Acting Captain Welgand about two weeks ago, but the policemen could find no evidence that sustained his charges. It was suspected, however, that the excise law was being violated, and the police were watching the place.

Tuskolka was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. He would make no statement, and Magistrate Deuel remanded him without bail until this morning.

Tuskolka was afterward taken to the Coroner's office, where he was committed without bail pending the result of an inquest to-day.

While there Tuskolka saw his knife and revolver on the Coroner's desk. He sprang forward, with the evident intention of using the weapons on himself, but a detective and the Coroner's clerk forced him into a chair. When restrained Tuskolka cried: "Let me have them. I want to die."

SHOCKED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE

A Man Apparently Dead for Six Minutes Restored to Life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Harry W. Sherman, for fourteen years a lineman in the employ of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, received a shock from a light wire this forenoon and was apparently dead for six minutes, when he recovered consciousness, after being subjected to the treatment similar to that used in cases of drowning, which is provided for in cases of electrical shocks.

William Ziegler and William Julian, also employed at No. 5 Station, resuscitated the injured man before the arrival of a physician. Sherman has never met with an accident of the sort before, and declares it was not through any carelessness of his, as he got the shock through an insulation, there being no bare wire where he was at work. His right hand and wrist are badly burned, but he is otherwise none the worse apparently for his novel experience, and expects to be at work in a few days. The wire carried from 1,600 to 1,800 volts, and was short-circuited by the man's body, he receiving the entire voltage. Sherman is about thirty-five years old, and has a wife and two children.

MANY MEETINGS BY GARMENT WORKERS

An Effort to Prevent Clothing from Other Cities Being Made Up Here.

Henry White, General Auditor of the United Garment Workers, said yesterday:

The Rochester garment workers, to the number of 2,000, are now on strike. Delegates and business agents connected with local unions here are visiting shops in this city for the purpose of stopping Rochester goods being made up. If a contractor refuses to return such work to Rochester a strike will be ordered at his shop.

General Organizer Meyer Schoenfeld has gone to Baltimore to take charge of the tailors who are resisting the lock-out on the part of the trousers contractors there. Most of these contractors have already accepted the union rules.

General Secretary Reichers left here for Rochester last evening to take charge of affairs of the strikers there.

The vestmakers' long strike is to be declared off officially this evening in Congress Hall, 226 Stanton Street.

Cloakmakers' meetings were numerous last night in and around Suffolk Street. New price lists were generally adopted.

The makers of those children's garments, known as "knee pants" held a meeting behind closed doors at Walhalla Hall, but no action was taken in regard to striking.

McIntyre's Relatives Suspect Foul Play.

Patrick McIntyre of 356 West Fourth Street, who was found unconscious Sunday morning at the side entrance to the saloon of John Mortimer, 41 Bank Street, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. McIntyre was the owner of Tally-Ho Stables, in West Fifteenth Street. His son, Thomas McIntyre, said last night that he believed his father came to his death by foul means. He said his father had considerable money Saturday night. When he was found there was no money on his person. A daughter said her father was sitting on the stoop of their house at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. She went into the house for a few moments and when she came back he had disappeared. A policeman who investigated the case reported he could find no evidence of foul play.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York Aug. 22 for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 11:30 P. M. to-day.

VALKYRIE IN LIGHT AIRS

Continued from Page 1.

himself absolutely to the reporters, but Mr. Kersey, speaking for him, said that he would only be too willing to answer any questions if they were put in the form of writing. Four questions, however, were put in writing and handed to Mr. Kersey, who delivered them to Lord Dunraven. In a short time he returned with the answers to each question as written by his Lordship himself. Here are the questions and the answers:

"Will the Valkyrie return to English waters at once after the race, or when will she return?"

Lord Dunraven's response was, "Depends upon the weather."

"Will she take part in any other races, trial or otherwise?"

The answer to this was: "I did not know there were any."

"Will you challenge again if defeated?" was the third question.

Then his lordship took a strong position behind scripture, and his answer to that question in a straggling hand was:

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

"Do you consider favorably the idea of building seventy-five footers hereafter instead of ninety footers, for international racers?"

His answer to the last question left no doubt regarding his convictions on this important point. It was "Yes; decidedly."

This was all that could be gotten from Lord Dunraven, but he sent out word that he would be pleased to see American newspaper men on Friday afternoon, after he had attended a meeting of the America's Cup Committee, which will be held in the New-York Club House, on that day.

On the trip up the bay Mr. Geo. L. Watson spoke on the approaching races, and on Valkyrie's chances, as far as he knew of them. Regarding Valkyrie's chances, he spoke hopefully, but could not make comparison between her and the Defender, which he said he had never seen.

"Has the Valkyrie been built for American conditions exclusively—that is, you understand, was she built to win the America's Cup, without any intention for general yachting use on the other side, where conditions are different?" he was asked.

"She was certainly built to get the cup," he replied; "but the conditions are not so very much at variance that she would be useless."

"Have you not, Mr. Watson, borrowed the American idea somewhat in the matter of the keel?"

"As to the keel, no," he said, "You might as well say that the Defender's fin keel is an adoption of English ideas."

"As I understand it," he continued, "the centreboard moves up and down. The fin keel does not. Yachting lines are gradually converging. That has been most apparent for the last few years, and every year they are working closer together."

CAPT. HOLLEY TO PILOT VALKYRIE.

The Sailing Master of the Hildegard May Be on the Valkyrie.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Capt. John Holley of Nyack may be selected to pilot the Valkyrie III. in the coming races. Capt. Holley is sailing master of the yacht Hildegard, owned by James C. Bergen of Brooklyn, and which always winters at Nyack, where she was built.

Capt. Holley has sailed this boat in many races with the New-York Yacht Club, to which she belongs, and has taken her on many ocean trips. He is an Englishman by birth, and a thorough sailor. The offer to sail the Valkyrie came to him from Lord Dunraven's representative, and it is believed that the proposition will be closed to-night.

Capt. Holley has sailed across the ocean between here and England many times and has had a number of rough experiences in storm and wind. He has a pleasant home in Nyack, in which he takes an unlimited amount of enjoyment when not sailing the Hildegard.

READY FOR TO-DAY'S RACE.

Defender and Vigilant to Have Another Trial Off the Hook.

The Vigilant and Defender will race today off Sandy Hook. It is the second trial race to select the yacht to defend the America's Cup against the Valkyrie. The race will be started from Scotland or Sandy Hook Lightship, according to the direction of the wind, and the course selected will probably be a triangular one, eight miles to each leg.

The Cup and Regatta Committees of the New-York Yacht Club will be on the tug E. F. Luckenback. Another of the Luckenback tugs has been chartered for the use of the members of the club. The sailing directions for the race are as follows:

The start will be made off Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, the preparatory signal being given at 11 A. M.

Courses.—No. 1, (Letter C)—From the starting line to and around a mark ten miles to windward or to leeward and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2, (Letter D)—From the starting line, eight miles to and around a mark; thence eight miles to and around a second mark, and thence eight miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

Starting and finish lines will be between a point on the committee boat, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

To Sail Twice Over.—Two red balls will be displayed vertically, and inturning the lightship it must be left on the same hand as the outer mark or marks.

Compass courses will be signaled before the preparatory signal is made. The signals for Course 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks will be floats displaying a red flag with white stripe.

Starting Signals.—Each signal will be accompanied by a fifteen-second blast of whistle.

Preparatory.—The blue peter will be hoisted.

Signal for the Start.—Ten minutes later the blue peter will be lowered and a red ball hoisted.

Handicap Time.—Two minutes later the ball will drop.

Recall Signals.—A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is made will be recalled by a blast of the whistle and the display of her private signal on the fore.

Letter F.—All yachts come within hail.

All signals will be made by the club code.

The Defender left the moorings at Premium Point, New-Rochelle, yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint. The Hattie Palmer, the Defender's tender, left a little earlier and stopped at City Island to take on some spare spars. The Defender appeared to be in good shape. The broken hook at the end of the martingale, which snapped on Tuesday, had been repaired and the topmast, which was considered too long, had been shortened six inches. On board the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, N. G. Herreshoff, Woodbury Kane, Herbert C. Leeds and Newberry D. Thorne.

The Defender was towed down the East River and passed the Battery at 2:30 o'clock. When she got through the Narrows she cast off the tow and beat down the bay against the light southerly breeze. She carried her mainsail, working topsail, staysail and jib. She passed the Hook shortly after 4 o'clock.

After passing the Hook, the syndicate boat made a long reach to the westward and then backed. After coming about she broke out her spinnaker to port, and ran up to the northward. The spinnaker was taken in after a few minutes, and she came up into the wind close-hauled. She came about to starboard, took in her staysail, and stood in for the Hook. The topsail was taken down next, and at 5:30 she stood for the Horseshoe. She came about again, and passed in astern of the Valkyrie. She came about again under the challenger's bows, as if suspecting and desirous of being inspected. She made a short tack to the north, came about again, and took in her jib and dropped her mud hook at 5:55, a little to the outside of the Valkyrie.

The crew of the Vigilant unbent her light weather mainsail yesterday morning, and put the Herreshoff cut one on in its place. In the afternoon she went out for a short spin outside the Hook, returning at 5 o'clock. While coming in, she passed the Defender, and the two yachts saluted. The Vigilant picked up her moorings at 5:10 o'clock.

Defender's Steel Boom Ready.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 28.—The new steel hollow boom for the Defender was finished this afternoon and put aboard the barge Wasp, which left here to-night in tow of a tug for New-York. Two forces of workmen have been at work day and night on the boom in order that it might be ready for the Defender in time for the trial race with the Vigilant. The boom is painted red next to the metal, and over this are two coats of white. The boom is 107 feet long and measures 15 inches in diameter in the center, tapering toward the end. The lower mast that was made as a spare mast for the Colonia in 1893 was put on board the barge to be taken to New-York. It is to be used in case anything should happen to the Defender's mast.

ETHELWYNN A CUP DEFENDER.

Chosen to Race the English Half-Rater Spruce IV.

CENTRE ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—After the third trial race of the half-raters to-day, which was largely a drifting match, the committee selected the winner, Ethelwynn, to defend the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club Trophy against Spruce IV., the English challenger. Ethelwynn's showing on this and the two previous days of the trials clearly entitled her to the distinction. She outsailed her adversaries in every point, running away from them before the wind, outpointing them to windward, and generally surpassing them whatever the condition or direction of the breeze.

To-day she also showed her superiority in the drifting line. The doughty little defender is a double-skin St. Lawrence boat, designed by W. P. Stevens. She is 23 feet 6 inches over all, 15 feet water line, and 6 feet beam. Her ordinary draught is but 3 inches. With her bronze centreboard, which weighs 75 pounds, she draws 5 feet. Her helmsman was B. C. Ball, and C. J. Field, her owner, was the other member of her crew.

The helmsman of the Question, Mr. Huntington, was awarded the Robert Center Helmsman Memorial Prize.

The only one of the little boats that gave the Ethelwynn any tussle was Vice Commodore Rouse's Olita, from which she snatched a victory on the last leg of the course in Monday's race, and which pressed her hard on the beat homeward to-day. The Olita was designed and built by the Herreshoffs.

There was very little wind blowing when the boats were started this noon. The preparatory signal was given from the Oneida at 12:10, and at 12:15 the boats crossed the line. They went over the mark in the following order: Question, Ethelwynn, Olita, Trust Me, and Trilby. The course, which was the same as on Monday, was: Starting from a line between Centre Island Buoy and the committee steamer, anchored southeast of the same, east by north, one-half north, two miles and around a mark bearing a red flag: then northwest two miles around second mark, thence south by west, one-half west, two miles back to starting point; course, gone over twice, total distance, twelve miles.

The first leg of the course was a run before the wind, which was from the southwest; the second leg was a broad reach, and the third was a beat to windward. The boats at once got out their spinnakers. On the first leg Ethelwynn got a three-minute lead over Olita, Question, taking third position. The boats rounded the first stake in good form as follows: Ethelwynn, 1:06:25; Olita, 1:06:53; Question, 1:10:11; Trust Me, 1:16:25; Trilby, 1:16:53.

The wind, which had been gradually lessening, then fell almost to a dead calm. Several of the sailors dived overboard and swam about the slowly moving boats. The helmsman of the Question swam alongside the Ethelwynn and boarded her for a moment. This action the committee declared to be without a precedent, but as the skipper of the Ethelwynn made no protest they were not called upon to pass on it.

While the crews of the boats were thus cooling off, the Olita passed Ethelwynn and gained a lead, which she held until the final beat home. The second stakeboat was rounded thus: Olita, 2:49:40; Ethelwynn, 2:55:37; Question, 2:58:40; Trilby, 2:58:45; Trust Me, 3:05:28.

Then followed the slow beat back to the start. The spar buoy at that point was turned by the Ethelwynn and Olita almost together, but the latter boat got about first and retained her lead. The times at this turn were: Olita, 4:14:30; Ethelwynn, 4:14:57; Trilby, 4:21:30; Trust Me, 4:24:08; Question, 4:28:12.

There was almost a total lack of wind at that time. The crews of the boats called out for ice water, and Commodore E. C. Benedict visited each of the competing craft in turn and supplied them with refreshments. The committee considered stopping the race at that point, but some mare's-tails appeared in the southern sky, and they decided to let the race go on. They did well, for a spanking breeze soon blew up from the southwest, and then came the first real sailing of the day. The boats turned the fourth stake in this order: Olita, 5:13:37; Ethelwynn, 5:14:13; Question, 5:18:37; Trust Me, 5:19:30; Trilby, 5:19:57.

At the fifth turn the time was: Olita, 5:34:27; Ethelwynn, 5:36:06; Question, 6:30:17; Trilby, 5:42:23; Trust Me, 5:43:43.

Then followed an exciting tussle between the two leaders. The Ethelwynn outpointed her rival, however, and by skilful manœuvring got to windward of her, crossing the line two minutes and a half ahead of her. She was then given an ovation by the assembled yachts and launches. The finish and elapsed time of all the boats was as follows:

Name and owner.	Start.	Finish time.	Elapsed
Ethelwynn, C. J. Field	12:15:00	6:13:12	5:58:12
Olita, R. C. Rouse	12:15:00	6:15:43	6:00:43
Question, L. D. Huntington	12:15:00	6:19:33	6:04:33
Trilby, G. G. Tyson	12:15:00	6:28:27	6:11:27
Trust Me, C. McL. Clark	12:15:00	6:34:20	6:19:20

J. Arthur Brand, owner of the challenger Spruce IV., will bring her over on the Fulda, which leaves on Sept. 1. In the trial races abroad the Spruce IV. won two out of three races. Mr. Brand's representative, Henry King Sturdel, was an interested spectator of the Seawanhaka trials, and he expressed the opinion that the Ethelwynn was undoubtedly the best boat. Regarding her chances with the Spruce IV., however, he would say nothing.

Niagara Again First.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Niagara, Isolde, and Luna raced over the Royal Torbay course, twenty-two miles, to-day, finishing as follows:

Niagara, 1:36:50; Isolde, 1:42:29; Luna, 1:42:56.

A BUFFALO ATTORNEY KIDNAPPED

Held a Prisoner Until He Purchased His Release with a Check.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Henry D. Fitzgerald, a well-known attorney, and for many years United States Commissioner, was kidnapped last Saturday night and held until he paid for his liberty.

Fitzgerald met three tough characters on the East Side, and at their invitation went to an opium smoking den, on Michigan Street. When they got him in the room the trio choked him until he was almost insensible, stripped his clothing from his body, and chained him to a chair. They then demanded a check for $100. He refused at first, but several hours in a cramped position caused him to change his mind, and he gave them a check for $60 on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. After giving the check he was allowed to go.

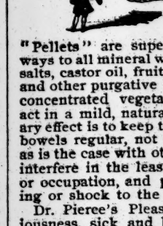
He stopped payment on the check, but it was cashed through a saloon keeper through the German Bank and sent to the Farmers' Bank for collection. A German Bank learned of the circumstances in connection with the check, he sent to the saloon keper and forced him to return the money, which he was holding for the gang.

Fitzgerald had been drinking heavily and was on the verge of delirium tremens when he fell in with the kidnappers. He declined to make complaint against his assailants, and no arrests have been made, although the police know the names of all concerned.

Yacht Racing Association Regatta.

The final meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association prior to its seventh annual regatta, which will be sailed on Labor Day in New-York Bay, was held at O'Neill's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last night. All the arrangements for the regatta are complete. Seventy-five entries have been received. There are ten classes, Class A for schooners, Classes B to H, inclusive, cabin sloops, and cutters. The other classes are: Open jib and mainsail boats, cabin catboats, and catboats. Entries have been received from the following clubs: Audubon, Bayonne, Columbia, Greenville, Hudson River, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City, Kill Von Kull, Newark, New-York Athletic Club, Oceanic, Pavonia, Tappan Zee, Yonkers Corinthian, and Ossining.

SMALLER THAN USUAL



—lilliputian, in fact, are Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. For all laxative and cathartic purposes these sugar-coated "Pellets" are superior in a great many ways to all mineral waters, sedlitz powders, salts, castor oil, fruit syrups, laxative teas, and other purgative compounds. Made of concentrated vegetable ingredients, they act in a mild, natural way. Their secondary effect is to keep the liver active and the bowels regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. They don't interfere in the least with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. These "Pellets" are easily dissolved in the stomach and absorbed into the blood, stimulating a flow of bile from the liver, and arousing to activity all the glandular secretions. Thus they act in *nature's own way*. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from overeating, they are unequaled.

They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. *Once used, always in favor.*

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may *be better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who *needs* help.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

Sir Hugh McCurdy Speaks to the Grand Encampment at Boston.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED

Drills and Excursions to Outlying Suburbs Occupy the Time of the Visitors to the Great Conclave.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Routine business occupied the time of the Knights Templars at this morning's session of the Grand Encampment. Sir Hugh McCurdy, the Grand Master presided and delivered his triennial address. He said, in part:

In the name of a noble and chivalrous ancestry I bid you welcome to the twenty-sixth triennial conclave of our order. I bring you glad tidings of peace and prosperity from all parts of the Templar K

GREAT BALL IN NEWPORT

Given by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in Marble House

IN HONOR OF HER DAUGHTER CONSUELO

The House Thronged with Distinguished Guests, Who Enjoyed a Most Delightful Evening.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Newport's grandest ball was given to-night at Marble House by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in honor of her daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, who is having her first Summer out. It was a function of magnificent and expensive details, and altogether cost a fortune. There were points relating to preparation for the affair that tell of its extent and brilliancy. Chiefs of decorators, caterers, and illuminators had been engaged since early Summer in their arrangements. In Paris a well-known house had a large force making favors for some time, and away off in China natives had been engaged manufacturing a special lot of Chinese lanterns, all of pure white, for the exterior display.

The fact that it was the first ball given in the marble palace, as it is familiarly called, that it was in honor of her daughter, and that the Duke of Marlborough was an honored guest, induced Mrs. Vanderbilt to go to such lavish ends as she did to-night, probably outdoing any private social function ever given in this country.

There was no attempt at extensive floral decorations to the interior of the house, for its permanent appointments are so beautiful that it would be a question even if flowers could add to them. Some truly entrancing effects were, however, created with plants and flowers and other objects. In the large hallway a remarkable floral feature was near the grand staircase. At the south side of the hall is a large bronze drinking fountain, surrounded with an immense beveled plate-glass mirror. With the purpose to make that spot cool and inviting, the basin was filled in with water plants in full flower. The tall lotus of the Nile stood up above the score or more of pink and white nymphal blossoms, and the delicate lilac flowers of a mass of hyacinths, and the tiny fairy lamps, while all around appeared to swarm a flock of humming birds. At one side of the mirror was a group of pale pink hollyhocks standing fifteen feet high. Seemingly hovering around the open flowers were butterflies and bees, which Mr. Hodgson, who had in charge the decorations, had imported for the occasion. They were very natural and lifelike.

For the supper, served up on thirty-five small tables, additional room was provided by the inclosure of the courtyard at the ocean side of the mansion. That improvised dining hall was elaborately decorated with strands of rich green garlands, radiating from three central points on the ceiling, which were defined by three huge prisms of bright-yellow flowers, thereby dividing the ceiling into three sections, namely, arc, central oval, and two round. The garlanding was continued along the frieze, meeting at regular intervals wide fringes of flowers, which lined from floor to ceiling the eight passageways leading to the house proper, or toward the broad veranda. Single specimen palms lined the sides, and handsome groups of tree ferns, with orchid plants in flower, filled in the corners.

Each of the supper tables held a wreath of pink hollyhock flowers, tied with pink ribbons. The veranda for ceiling purposes was decorated with green bay trees in pyramid forms, while down on the terrace and lawn were groups of huge latina palms, all lighted up with colored butterfly fairy lamps. Of these large heroic palms, for this occasion, Mrs. Vanderbilt had the choice of scores. It may be truthfully said that for specimen individual palms and other plants, the effect produced, together with the other decorations, was the best possible to be obtained.

The fairy lamps were very dainty objects, and, like the many paper lanterns used in exterior illumination, were of pearly white, to harmonize with the spotless marble of the villa. Fairy lamps glistened on every tree branch, and besides there were many electric lamps employed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt received in the fabulous pink room of Nubian marble finish. The former's gown was of pale-green satin, trimmed with white satin and Spanish lace. She wore her superb necklace of pearl beads over one shoulder and under the other arm.

Miss Consuelo wore white satin, trimmed with rich white lace, formerly owned by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Smith of Mobile.

There was general dancing until midnight, and then the first supper was served, which was immediately followed by the cotillion, which was danced in the gilt drawing room off the hall. It is of Louis XIV. style, embellished with African marble. R. T. Wilson, Jr., led the dancing with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The favors cost $5,000, and were especially manufactured in Paris. They were numerous, beautiful, and in great variety, all white and gold. There were hand-painted sachet bags, complete bagpipes as played by French peasants, fans, hat boxes, large oars with silver blades, hand glasses, and books.

Scores and scores of persons thought that to-night Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt would announce the engagement of Miss Consuelo to the Duke of Marlborough, and that the ball was given for that purpose. It was not so, however. Mrs. Vanderbilt stated that there was any engagement to announce. It was a great disappointment to the curious, and to the sensationalists. Mrs. Vanderbilt especially stated that she thought it a shame that such a report had gone abroad.

The Hungarian band and Mullally's Casino orchestra played for dancing, while the naval brass band played continually on the lawn.

The larger supper was served at 3 A. M., when the cotillion was over, and the entire company sat down to it. The terrace was open on the cliff side, and during the serving of the repast the lawn was kept ablaze with colored fires. All Mrs. Vandelbilt's guests did not dance, and many wandered over the palatial halls. The gothic room was thrown open from the drawing room, and in it were exposed one of the most valuable features of the marble house, the Gavit collection of the fourteenth century, consisting of stones and precious jewels.

At the head of the grand staircase were to be observed medallion heads of Mansel, a great architect of his day, and the late R. Richard M. Hunt.

The cotillion was, however, the great feature. All the younger set took part, their bright faces and beautiful gowns creating a fascinating picture against the superb decorations of the drawing room. Beyond the chaste indoor features.

Mrs. Vanderbilt sent out more than five hundred cards. Among those receiving them were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Fair, H. J. O'Belrne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, James V. Parker, Harold Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Mrs. George R. Preston, Miss Preston, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, A. Leighton, John Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, the Hon. and Mrs. H. Herbert, Bax Ironsides, Miss Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Walter Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Barger, Miss Barger, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Miss C. O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robert, Mrs. E. G. H. Slater, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Miss Stone G. Mead Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Moses Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, W. K. Thorn, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant Fish, Commodore Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. B. Cutting, Beekholat Cutting, William Cutting, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cushing, T. F. Cushing, the Misses Cushing, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. D'Hauteville, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. C. S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wales.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include, from New-York, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, visiting Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and Samuel H. Clarke, visiting James H. Clarke.

William B. Krumbhaar and Hugh M. Krumbhaar of New-Orleans are visiting Mrs. George R. Preston.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include Count Egon Zichy of Austria, Mr. and Mrs. John Beverly Robinson, F. N. Longstreet and family, B. J. McGee, W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo R. Peck, Edwin P. Merritt, S. Carman Harriot, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallace, M. and Mrs. E. S. Wallace, New-York; George M. Harman, New-Haven; L. Avogt, Morristown; Mrs. A. R. Eddy, A. Wilson, Washington; W. B. Colville, Calcutta; L. E. Engalls, Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. W. H. Reed, Chico, Cal.; Mrs. George L. Richardson, Lowell; James H. Barnard, Mrs. B. Knox, Mrs. J. Franklin Keeney, H. V. Seymour, William Grace, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Emory Lyon, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nottingham, Mrs. K. D. Rathburne, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George W. Carpenter, George W. Carpenter, Jr., Albany; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Galentine, A. Kotz, J. Kaminer, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crocker, Miss Nettie B. Crocker, Fairbridge, Mass.; Charles A. Post, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stevens, Mrs. H. L. Buck, Mrs. H. H. Bigelow, Worcester; A. Codman, G. T. Rice, William M. Carpenter, Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Long, Miss Eleanor Bartlett, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Voght, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Strong, Buffalo; Samuel Disston, Miss Jeanette Disston, Horace Disston, Hamilton Markly, J. F. Churchman, Philadelphia; Jefferson Wright, Morrillton, Ark.; Henry W. Wright, Little Rock; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Runyon, Miss Mattie Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss Virginia Anderson, M. C. Nottington, J. N. Cunningham, Edward T. Williams, Clarksville, Tenn.; W. G. Curley, Frank Bradley, Rock Island, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hannah, Traverse City, Mich.; E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Alling, E. Pelz, Brooklyn; Miss T. T. Cragin, Hartford; Mrs. M. L. Vaughn, Miss L. H. Perkins, Norfolk.

The Duke of Marlborough visited the Casino to-day and looked over the building and grounds at a time when there was no throng present to crowd about him and thus interfere with his pleasure. He was delighted with the place, and this afternoon he returned there and enjoyed a game of lawn tennis, at which he appears to be very skillful.

Townsend Burden and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones gave the most elaborate cottage dinners to-night.

Mrs. Dickens, wife of Commander F. W. Dickens, United States Navy, has sent out cards for a dance at the Naval War College Saturday evening.

To-morrow afternoon Mrs. George W. Kidd will give a reception at the Golf Club in honor of Miss Kidd.

If Oliver Belmont grows no worse, his ball will take place at Belle Court to-morrow evening. Active and extensive preparations for this affair by Mr. Belmont succeeded in sending him very ill to-day, threatening him with nervous prostration. He has attended all the dances of the season, and has been dining out nearly every evening. During the daytime he has personally taken charge of the finishing of his house, and latterly, in addition, he has been getting ready for his ball. Altogether, the nervous strain has been immense, and under it he has completely broken down. He was taken ill during Tuesday night or early this morning, and the family was summoned as soon as possible. Dr. Beverley Robinson succeeded in soon relieving the patient, who, after the middle of the morning, rested comfortably. To-night he is still in a condition as comfortable as possible. Orders are that no one but his physician and nurse shall see him, and that he must be kept very quiet. He will be confined to his room for some time, no doubt. It was decided to be too late to postpone the ball; hence it will be carried out as planned, Perry and August Belmont doing the honors for their brother.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island will have its annual meeting and dinner here Friday, Sept. 6. It is expected that Senator Edmunds and Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, and hoped that Prof. Shields, will be present.

Among the arrivals at Conanicut to-day are Kenneth Murchesen, Jr., Edward Condy, Charles Perford, Wendell Baker, Russell Clapp, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Darling, Philadelphia; Mrs. William Ely, Wareham, Mass.; Miss Harriet Turner, Leigh Wickham, Benjamin Farr, W. F. Wickham, W. C. Gameau, J. P. Gameau, St. Louis; C. J. Cole, City of Mexico, and Mrs. Howard Hoppin, Providence, R. I.

William K. Vanderbilt, with a party of friends, left for New-York to-night on the Valiant to witness the yacht races. This afternoon Mr. Vanderbilt entertained on the Valiant, his guests being Mrs. W. Dinsmore, Miss Anna Sands, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. George Tiffany, Mrs. James B. Harriman, Francis Riggs, Louis Webb, W. S. Hoyt, and the Duke of Marlborough.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Potter Palmer gave another enjoyable luncheon party to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. Scarcely a day goes by but what some function, either large or small, is given by this cultured lady. To-day covers were laid for sixteen on a long table, beautifully decorated with hardy hydrangea, smilax, and maidenhair fern. The party was composed of well-known society ladies, among whom were Mrs. Pell of New-York, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Blois of New-York, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. R. C. McCormick, Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Charles Field of New-York, and Miss Hosimer.

Although August is most over, there has been as yet no cessation in the whirl and bustle which have characterized society here for the past two months. Social functions of every description still continue, and give promise of doing so until far into next month.

The Wednesday dinner and dance at Kebo to-night brought out a large delegation of society people. Dinner parties were given by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. R. C. McCormick, W. Lester Mullen, Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Mrs. Anna Thompson, and Dr. Edward A. Smith, the presiding officer of the evening. A prettier table has never been seen at Kebo. By some mistake a double quantity of flowers was sent, but they were used to advantage. The handsomely shaped table was one extended mass of hardy hydrangea and gladioli, while twining in and out among the dishes were smilax and arbor vitae. Mrs. George C. Jenkins of New-York acted as hostess to a party consisting of Miss Laura Jenkins, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Woodward, Edgar Smith, Mr. Pleasant, and Mr. Worrell.

Miss Charlotte Pell of New-York gave a dinner party to James T. Woodward, Mrs. David Worden, Mr. Griswold, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Beal, Gardiner Sherman, and William Littauer.

At the round table were J. G. Rosengarten and a party composed of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, A. T. Kemp, Miss E. R. Sinnickson, Mrs. Sinnickson, Howard A. Colby, Miss Kemp, Robert Bohlen, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Lowery, and Miss Sinnickson.

W. Lester Mullen gave a small dinner party. B. F. Arnold and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Wells of New-York were his guests. Mrs. Thompson's guests were George T. Newhall, Miss Cutting, Mr. Poultney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Emory, Dr. Robert Amory, and Miss Maude Thompson.

Society took advantage of the beautiful moonlight night and drove out to Kebo in full force. The ballroom, decorated with flags, bunting, and greens, presented a lively scene with its throng of gayly-dressed dancers. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, B. F. Arnold, Misses Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Christine Wy. Biddle, Miss Marion Biddle, Llewelyn Barry, Edward Browning, Robert M. Bohlen, George P. Bowler, Columbus Baldwin, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Bickley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Coles, Miss M. Coles, Miss Coudert, Mrs. John De Koven, Howard A. Colby, Jewett Colby, G. B. Dorr, Miss Nina Evans, Miss May Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, D. W. C. Falls, James A. Garland, Miss Louise Garland, Charles T. Garland, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Miss Hinkle.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Dennie M. Hare, Miss Hare, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Miss Laura Jenkins, A. T. Kemp, Miss Kilbourn, Miss Morris, William Littauer, Miss Morgan, John S. Newbold, Miss Anna Newbold, Miss Louise Norwood, Carlisle Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Charles Payson, Rodman Paul, William Rauch, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Malzie Sturgis, Miss Sedley, Edgar T. Scott, Hugh H. Scott, Miss Sard, Miss Sherwood, Robert Toland, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Miss Jeannette Thurber, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Martin Van Buren, James Ross Todd, Miss Waltse, Miss Whittier, Miss Witherspoon, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting, and Miss Florence Worden.

Miss Cutting was daintily gowned in light blue brocaded satin, with pink brocaded sleeves.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New-York wore an elegant Parisian gown of white brocaded satin, with heliotrope chiffon, trimmed with red velvet.

Miss Julia Dent Grant of New-York was attired in cream colored satin and lace.

Miss Kemp of New-York made a pretty picture in white silk, with delicate net trimmings

Mrs. Frank Ellis wore cream-colored satin and duchesse lace, set off by a score of brilliant stones.

Mrs. Oliver Wells of New-York was attired in blue and white striped satin, trimmed with lace.

Miss Charlotte Pell of New-York wore an exquisitely made gown of light-blue silk, with very pronounced puff sleeves.

Mrs. David Worden wore a beautiful creation of cream-colored satin, studded with silver.

Miss Laura Jenkins of New-York was tastefully gowned in cream-colored satin.

Miss Maude Thompson was lovely in cream-colored satin and lace.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott gave a musicale to-day, which was largely attended by the society folks. Miss Geraldine Morgan, the celebrated violinist, rendered some very pleasing selections on her favorite instrument, Ernest Schelling, the Philadelphia performer, playing her accompaniaments.

Henry M. Whitney also gave a musicale this afternoon at his beautiful Summer residence, Sea Urchins. Miss Marguerite Hall and Miss Larned were the artists.

Prof. Wisner of Paris gave the second art conference to-day at Tevoit, the Summer residence of Giraud Foster of New-York. Among those present were Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Lora Godwin, Miss Lea, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Rosengarten, and Mrs. Bridgham.

John R. Drexel's beautiful yacht, with the owner and a large party of friends on board, arrived in port to-day.

Nearly all the yachtsmen are getting ready to leave for the international races off Sandy Hook. The Comanche left to-day, and the Sagamore, Edgar T. Scott, owner, will leave to-morrow.

Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison gave a luncheon at one of the principal hotels to-day. Hydrangeas and gladioli formed the floral decorations, and the affair was an exceedingly enjoyable one.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—The day has been pleasant, although rather warm. A heavy shower about 8 o'clock this evening has cooled the air and laid the dust, so that driving will be much more agreeable.

J. Willis Martin will enter for the golf contest in September.

Mrs. Charles Lanier went to Ipswich to-day for a few days' visit.

Miss L. Foster of New-York is a guest at H. A. Barclay's.

The golfers were down at the links this morning and got in their regular practice games.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Hunneman touring party of seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, who last night returned from the Adirondacks, left to-day for their homes at Plainfield, N. J.

Frank Hough Osborn of New-York City sang in Congress Spring Park this evening.

Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb., gave a lecture in the Washington Street Methodist Church this evening.

Several hundred Summer guests to-day visited the County Fair in progress at Ballston Spa.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Crafts of Pittsburg, Penn., lectured in the Saratoga Summer course this morning.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mott, J. D. Casperfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kraus, Miss S. Simon, W. Schraumm, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gross, S. Simon, Jr., Miss Spencer, Mrs. B. Roche, Miss L. Heim, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rymar, Mrs. I. Simon, J. E. Fairbanks, R. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer, Mrs. A. B. Heine, Miss M. Heine, M. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Manahan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Budd, Miss E. S. Budd, C. S. Bailey, W. E. Lyon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Seabury, C. Schoolhouse, W. Hydemas, Miss Strauss, Miss Isendrath, W. E. Wheeler, S. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prayer, J. G. Schmaelzel, the Rev. J. E. Holmes, G. Ingraham, C. C. Little, Miss Matillion, C. H. Lueguer, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Smith, A. H. Patterson, E. Koehsel, Miss L. Matillon, O. Moser, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cury, J. J. Cury, Mrs. H. P. Muhary, E. A. Smyrk and family, Mrs. Spaar, Miss A. L. Smith, Mrs. Berry, Miss E. F. McCartney, Miss J. E. Watkins.

Mrs. Durgey, G. S. Hanes, Mrs. M. A. Moore, Miess E. A. Butler, Miss E. C. Eadie, W. J. Murray, A. E. Solam, Mrs. S. M. Marks, R. Vilarina, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cross, A. Goldsmith, C. W. Smith, G. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duffy, W. G. Duffy, J. A. Brennan, P. L. Friedenberg, H. Laulin, Mrs. A. S. Newcourt, E. O. Engston, Miss B. F. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell, J. H. Coffey, M. A. Kraus, Mrs. E. M. Huber, R. B. Williams, C. M. McMillen, T. H. Read, E. K. Hoospaer, F. Poly, H. W. Zercher, A. F. Clark, C. Maybrook, A. P. Coppinger, Jr., Miss N. Hawley, N. Schloss, J. C. Huffman, J. W. Wurzburg, W. Reers, Mrs. M. E. Foster, C. A. Peck, Miss M. Heath, Mrs. W. Dunning, Mrs. Mary F. Heath, W. E. Dodd, Jr., L. C. Brackett, J. Pool, Miss E. Pool, A. N. Taft, J. A. Crandell, I. S. Crandell, Miss M. Colby, Miss G. M. Colby, Mrs. J. A. Crandell, Rev. Dr. Van Alstyne, Miss M. Colby.

From Brooklyn—Adella C. Tich, J. E. Leary, Mrs. J. Sproule, A. R. Sears, Miss Sproule, Miss A. Nenis, Mrs. J. C. Lampman, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webb, Mrs. Nenis, Miss M. Weaver, Miss M. A. Weaver, Miss O. A. Lester, Miss M. Bordman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Barnes, Miss E. S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, D. S. Ostelheld, J. N. Mills, W. Hughes, J. Hughes, O. H. Day, R. A. McCann, C. W. Molloy, Mrs. D. W. McWilliams, Miss H. McWilliams, J. C. York, Miss Carrie Wilson.

From Washington—Miss A. V. Ball, Master C. Reid, Mrs. G. C. Reid.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Gen. George H. Sharp of Kingston, N. Y., formerly on the staff of Gen. Grant, arrived at the Spring House to-day.

Mrs. Walter Rutherford, John A. Rutherford, and J. W. S. Rutherford of New-York are visiting Mrs. George G. Williams, wife of the President of the Chemical Bank, at the Spring House.

Gouverneur Morris, grandson of Gouverneur Morris, is also registered at this house.

Edward S. Martin of Harper's Weekly arrived at the Spring House this afternoon.

Mrs. John Stewart and daughter of Richmond, Va., who are regular September guests of the Spring House, arrived to-day, and will remain here until the house closes.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, widow of the former Secretary of the Treasury, is enjoying the fine weather and the excellent drives Richfield is favored with.

The proposed electric railroad from Little Falls to this place is attracting a great deal of attention, and to-day a large number of the prominent business men of the former place were here advocating the advantages Richfield would derive from the road. They were, however, unable to make the people here see just where the advantage would come in, and it is doubtful if the plan will be adopted.

The baseball game to-day between Cooperstown and the home club drew a very large attendance, and was the best and most interesting game ever played on the home grounds. The score at the end of the eleventh inning stood 4 to 3 in favor of Cooperstown.

Among the arrivals from New-York to-day at the Spring House were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carhart, Miss Soule, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins; at the Earlington, Mrs. William Martin, Arthur Goodale and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer, Miss Farmer, and Miss Tennie Knowles.

ALEXANDRIA BAY

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The weather continues delightful and it is being enjoyed to the utmost by the season's laggards. The arrivals are not numerous, but there is a steady flow to offset the departures.

Thousand Island Park is the chief contributor to outward boats and trains. At Clayton the season is practically over for all hotels except the Hubbard House. This hostelry is usually the first river house to open and the last to close, being particularly favored by anglers.

The fishing along the river is excellent, muskallonge being particularly voracious.

A special excursion party from Connecticut arrived here last evening, and has been making the tour of the islands to-day. There are a hundred in the party.

The arrivals from New-York are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Puzzel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schiffen, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Ely, W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Otis and son; from Brooklyn, Miss Alice Sanger, and Mrs. M. L. Conroy.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The marriage of Miss Grace Lippencott, daughter of Mrs. A. B. Lippencott, to William H. Wilson, Jr., a Brooklyn lawyer, was solemnized to-day at noon at the home of the bride. The Rev. A. B. Hermann of the First Reformed Church officiated. The young people left for Niagara Falls, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Anna Wenzel of Trenton is the guest of Mrs. Frank Gano.

Leo Steinfeld of Baltimore, Md., arrived at the Brighton Hotel to-day.

Mrs. A. Briggs of New-York City is sojourning at the Brighton Hotel.

Joseph A. Burns was tendered a delightful surprise last night, the occasion being his birthday.

The arrivals at the Elberon Hotel to-day were I. Lawrence Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Jr., O. S. Corkey, Dr. McDonald of New-York; J. B. Studley, Owego, N. Y., and W. W. Grant, Pittsburg, Penn.

The arrivals at the Howland Hotel to-day were J. Lunday and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; James H. Hudson and wife, Max Field, L. Dinkelspiel, L. Balz, New-York; J. J. Noble and wife, Boston, Mass.

The arrivals at the Ocean Hotel were Mrs. W. H. Mooney, M. E. Graves, P. J. White, J. B. Stewart, L. Ward, New-York; J. B. Oberdorper, Chicago; H. M. Van Arman, San Francisco, Cal.; and J. F. Beveridge, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The guests who arrived at the United States Hotel were F. Cohen, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hahn, H. Krug, S. M. Schaffer, G. W. Nelson, Samuel Sanders, Daniel Shrinnon, Miss M. Seligman, E. Neyer, A. Kaffin, New-York; Mrs. Wilson, Franklin, Penn.; and James A. Gillick, Newark, N. J.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were J. E. Cahill, C. W. Shumeway, J. A. Wood, William Lauterbach, Samuel H. Guggenheimer, F. E. Smith, S. Dreslier, Louis A. Koelsch, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Keil, Miss H. King, Abel King of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Israel, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. La Verne W. Noyes, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Penn.; and C. D. Ettinger, Brockwayville, Penn.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Waesland from Antwerp.

A.—Miss Nellie S. Abbott.—B.—Mrs. E. B. Bacon, Max Bein, James Bird, Mrs. Bird, the Rev. P. Augustin Brokmeyer, the Rev. H. Brounts, Miss Brydon, Miss Clara M. Burt.—C.—Jesse Benedict Carter, Miss Bertha L. Colburn, Marcus D. Cronin, Mrs. Cronin, the Rev. J. H. Crun.—D.—Miss C. D. Dannfield, G. H. Decker, Charles Dingee, Mrs. Dingee, Miss Marion H. Dingee, Miss Eleanor W. Draper.—F.—The Rev. P. Lukas Fink, Mrs. Albert Foster, Arthur Foster.—G.—Mrs. Henry Gausz, Miss Bertha Gausz, Miss Amalia Gausz, Miss Augusta Gausz, Victor Gérard, H. Guerber, Mrs. Guerber, the Rev. E. Guild.—H.—Miss Hagarty, Miss Sally B. Hammer, Dr. M. Hardcustle, Jr., L. H. Hayes, the Rev. J. S. Holmes, Miss Mary Hood, Franz Hufnagel.—I.—Miss Margaret Ingalis.—J.—Miss M. Johnston, Miss E. J. Johnston.—K.—Miss A. Kellen, Richard R. Kenney, Caleb S. Kenney, A. C. Kronskoff.—L.—Oscar Lindemann, Miss Geraldine B. Longley, Miss Julia Lynch.—M.—Mrs. J. G. McMurphy.—N.—Miss Hetta Norris.—P.—The Rev. Martin Philipps.—R.—The Rev. Rennaught, Miss Annie M. Ragland, Hugh Reilley, G. B. Russell.—S.—Miss M. Schuyler, Miss Mrs. V. Schuy, Miss E. S. Skilton, Miss Snyder, John Sperl, Miss Emma Sperl, A. G. Studer, Mrs. M. D. Swett.—T.—Miss Helen E. Taylor, A. Trivalli, Herman Trost.—W.—Mrs. L. Walden, Miss Walden, the Rev. Ignatz Woepple.

On the Teutonic from Liverpool.

A.—Robert Adams, Jr., James Anderson, S. G. Ashmore, Mrs. J. W. Astley.—B.—R. T. Baylis, Mrs. Baylis, Miss Beatty, Miss M. Beatty, Daniel Beckwith, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. F. Beddall, R. J. Beechinor, C. G. Beebe, Mrs. Beebe, S. Bellerby, the Rev. R. Benjamin, Miss Benson, W. R. Benton, Mr. Beramji, W. Lloyd Bevan, the Rev. Mr. Billings, John J. W. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Leopold Bloom, Col. M. M. Blunt, Mrs. Blunt, Edward W. Bok, Mrs. S. G. Bok, Dr. J. P. Boyd, the Rev. J. J. Burke.—C.—C. B. Cady, J. M. Cantuarias, E. R. Carre, Mrs. Carre, the Rev. T. J. Carroll, Mrs. C. P. Cassilly, Breckenridge Castleman, Miss Catterfield, C. J. Catto, M. H. Chase, C. W. Clayton, C. Cleminshaw, Mrs. Cleminshaw, Charles Cockshutt, Mrs. Cockshutt, R. F. E. Cooke, Mrs. A. M. Cowles, Miss Cowles, W. A. Cox, Edward Crabb, James Craig, C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler.—D.—R. A. Dandliker, Gherardi Davis, Mrs. Davis, Miss Davison, Mrs. J. H. Defrees, Lyman Denison, Mrs. Denison, W. Douglas, A. J. Drexel, Mrs. Drexel, Victor Dubois, Mrs. Dubois, A. Duncan, Miss D. E. J. Duncan, Miss S. P. Duncan, C. W. Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop, Dr. C. W. Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop, Earl of Dunraven, J. C. Dusel, Mrs. Dusel.—E.—D. C. Eaton, Mrs. D. C. Eaton, T. Edmondson, Thomas Emberson, Miss M. St. B. Eustis, C. G. Evans, G. Everall.—F.—Judge A. Finkle, S. Wynne Ffoulkes, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Fisk.—G.—Galbraith, C. L. Goehring, Miss Grace, Miss E. M. Grace, Miss C. M. Grace, J. K. Gracie, John Gray, Mrs. Gray, S. H. Grey, Mrs. Grey, Miss Ethel Grey, Miss A. C. Grey, Mrs. L. Gutman.—H.—William H. Hartley, J. M. Hodson, A. E. Holden, T. W. Holmes, Mrs. W. F. Holtzman, Miss Hotchkiss, P. S. Howe, A. P. Hawkins.—I.—J. S. Inglis, L. H. Ingram.—J.—Miss G. Jarvis, G. B. Jenkinson, R. C. Jenkinson, G. B. Jones, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, E. A. Jordan, J. Hayman Joyce.—K.—C. King, H. M. Kinsley, Mrs. M. M. Kirkman, Tracy Kirkman, Charles A. Knight, Mrs. F. Knowland, Mrs. F. H. Knower, Mr. Kohn, Miss Kohn.—L.—Louis E. Laflin, Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, Master Laflin, N. D. Lawson, George Leask, Mrs. Leask, Mrs. F. Leilman, J. Leiter, S. Loeb, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Loeb, John Lowell, Jr., Mrs. Lowell.—M.—A. Mackay, D. MacRitchie, Miss E. E. MacRitchie, Miss E. T. MacRitchie, Samuel D. Mandell, Mrs. Mandell, Lady Marean, Mrs. Marean, F. L. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Master H. Martin, Miss F. Martin, Richmond Maury, E. J. McCarthy, J. McCrea, R. O. McCulloch, H. McDonald, the Rev. T. J. McGlynn, Miss McKnight, James McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, Phillip H. McMillan, F. W. McMillan, Miss A. McMillan, Mrs. D. McNaughton, W. A. McVitie, Mrs. McVitie, W. B. Merrill, E. Mildeburger, J. Moller, Mrs. Moller, the Rev. P. Molloy, W. B. Moore, G. H. Morgan, H. A. Murray, Mrs. Murray.—N.—J. McL. Nash, W. Neil, A. Neyhart, Mrs. Neyhart, B. F. Nichols, the Rev. F. W. Norris, Mrs. Norris, the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent.—O

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Financial	13
Apartments To Let	15	Help Wanted	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Hotels	7
Bicycles	6	Instruction	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Law Schools	7
Business Notices	5	Marriages	5
City Flats To Let	15	Meetings and Elections	13
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	13
City Items	5	Public Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referee's Notices	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Situations Wanted	7
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Summer Resorts	7
Dividends	13	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	The Turf	6
		Travelers' Guide	16
		Unfurnished Rooms	15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert Band. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Dr. Syntax.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Louisville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Royal Middy.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Quay Enforced Harmony.
The Valkyrie in Light Airs.
H. L. Wilson Can't See the Joke.
Platt Against Miller.
Carlisle May Oppose Blackburn.
Deserter Fred Moltz Escapes.
Mrs. H. P. Shotwell's Burglars.
Small Gold Shipment Abroad.

Page 2
Busy Days for Mr. Platt.

Page 3
At the Summer Resorts.
Closing Days of the Volksfest.

Page 5
Irish Commoners Hushed.
Work at Ku-Cheng Advances.
Good Government Clubs' Convention.
A Fatal Duel in Corsica.
American Veterans of Germany.
Bismarck Will Visit Gastein.
Duke of Orleans Discouraged.
Death of Hippolyte Raymond.

Page 6
Azote Still the Champion.
Cooper Wins More Cycle Races.

Page 7
Policemen Made a Mistake.

Page 8
State Democrats and Syracuse.
R. W. Inman's Body Not Found.
A New Gun for the Navy.
Police Force Promotions.
Arraigned for Selling Bad Milk.

Page 9
Not a Trifling Uprising in Cuba.
Testimony in Columbia Hearing In.
Progress Toward Rapid Transit.
Brazil Against Britain.
George R. Rogers Sentenced.
Would Reduce the Great Lakes.
Swiss Political System Recommended.
Raid on an Illicit Still.
Price of Silver Flatware Higher.
The Telephone Patent Case.

Page 10
Wernberg's New Running Record.
May Restrict Horse Racing.
Treasury Balances.

Page 11
Grain Markets Generally Lower.

Page 12
Increased Activity in Stocks.
Sunday School Convention.

Page 13
The Old Langdon Place.

Page 14
The American Bar Association.
Special Sessions Law Valid.
Business Troubles.
Court News.
Marine Intelligence.
Why Bliss Ran Over a Child.
The Jersey Tunnel War.

Page 15
Yampa Was Treated Unfairly.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Ex-Police Justice Duffy Dead.
Politicians Very Active.
"Belle of the Canals" a Bride.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	66	67	73
6 A. M.	66	66	72
9 A. M.	69	74	75
12 M.	77	81	81
4 P. M.	79	85	84
6 P. M.	75	81	83
9 P. M.	73	77	80
12 P. M.	70	78	79

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 78⅞
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 76⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 71.5
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 71.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A SHIP CANAL FROM LAKE ERIE TO THE HUDSON.

Under the authority of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895 the people of this State will vote on Nov. 5 upon the proposition to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $9,000,000, the proceeds to be employed in improving and deepening the Erie, the Oswego, and the Champlain Canal. Should the issue of bonds be authorized by a majority vote of the State, the Erie and Oswego Canals, under the terms of the act, will be deepened to nine feet, their present depth being seven, and the Champlain Canal will be deepened to the uniform depth of seven feet. The locks of the canals will also be lengthened and vertical walls constructed wherever they may be required.

Were this proposition the measure of possible improvement of the canal system of the State, were this the utmost that engineering skill could do or that commercial expansion demands, The Times would most heartily advocate the bond issue and would engage in a campaign of education to prepare the minds of the voters for favorable action. But in our judgment the deepening of the canals to nine feet and the lengthening of the locks is but a halting step toward real and effective canal improvement, and one that can be justified, if at all, only as a temporary expedient. If the City and State of New-York are to attack this problem, let them attack it boldly, with full knowledge of the commercial factors at present involved and due foresight of the future growth of interior waterway traffic. The project submitted to the people by the Legislature is already out of date. Nine-foot canals and two-hundred-and-fifty-ton canalboats are behind the times. A ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, a canal that would bear to tide water the vast and always increasing fleets of lake steamers and the great volume of lake tonnage now transshipped at Buffalo, a canal that would make Duluth and Liverpool the terminal ports of the wheat steamer's voyage, a canal that would confirm beyond all rivalry the commercial supremacy of New-York City, should be constructed by the State or the National Government, or by both together. That is the canal improvement which commercial foresight and political wisdom alike demand.

To the physical and engineering aspects of such a ship canal it is unnecessary at this time that we should devote more than the passing statement that nature has interposed no obstacle to its construction, but, on the contrary, seems to have invited the work. Engineers have examined and discussed various routes and have even proceeded to make estimates of the cost. Elnathan Sweet, Jr., formerly State Engineer and Surveyor, estimated in 1884 that a canal following closely the present route of the Erie Canal from Lake Erie to Utica, and thence the channel of the Mohawk River canalized, would cost from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000. But Mr. Sweet's estimate was based on a canal 18 feet deep and 100 feet wide at the bottom. That would not at all meet more modern requirements. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal accommodates vessels of 20 feet draught, and already the shipbuilders of the lakes are clamoring for two feet more, which would greatly increase the profits of their trips. The ship canal across the State of New-York should undoubtedly be 26 feet in depth, and not less than 125 feet wide at the bottom. It would assuredly be shortsighted to regard the present 8,000-ton lake steamers as the limit of development of that style of craft. On the other hand, it is to be considered that through improved and more intelligent methods great public works are now executed more cheaply than they were ten years ago. But it is not likely that a ship canal 26 feet deep following the course indicated by Mr. Sweet could be constructed for less than $200,000,000. Another proposition that has been considerably discussed is the construction of a canal around the Niagara Falls, giving the lake vessels a deep waterway to Lake Ontario, whence they would reach the Hudson through a canal constructed from Oswego to Syracuse and thence to Utica and along the Mohawk to Troy. It is estimated that the Niagara Falls canal would cost $23,000,000. The canalizing of the Mohawk for 100 miles would cost not less than $60,000,000, and the work from Utica to Syracuse and Oswego would carry the cost of connecting the Hudson with Lake Ontario to rather more than $100,000,000. The channel of the Hudson itself would require deepening from Troy to Coxsackie, a distance of about thirty miles. Something under $150,000,000 would be the bill for these two canals. Another proposition which is likely to find small favor is that a canal be constructed from that part of the St. Lawrence which is called St. Francis to Lake Champlain. This canal would be only a little over thirty miles long. But it is through foreign territory, and is out of the direct line of traffic. Should the Erie Canal route be adopted, of course a large number of the locks would be abolished; indeed, under the plan of improvement now contemplated sixteen of them will be eliminated. The water required would be drawn from Lake Erie. The volume necessary would be insignificant in proportion to the supply afforded by the lake. Both the Erie Canal route and the Niagara Falls and Oswego route have been carefully studied by engineers of prominence, who find no obstacle not easily surmounted by modern engineering skill.

There is a narrow and a broad way of considering the question of cost. The estimates we have given may be studied in comparison with the present traffic of the Erie Canal. That is the narrow way. Or they may be considered in the broad way, having fully in view the immense magnitude of our interior trade, the certain expansion in traffic along a channel so inviting from the point of view of transportation profits, and the incalculable indirect benefits certain to accrue to the producers of the West, the merchants and manufacturers of the East, and the whole country from the execution of this magnificent enterprise. The Erie Canal last year carried 3,144,144 tons, and the total traffic of all the canals of the State was 3,882,530 tons. But the canals carried not more than one-fourth of their capacity. The reason is that canal boating is no longer a profitable occupation. The 250-ton canalboat, making one trip a month, often loses money in a season, and even if successful makes but scant gains for its owner. But the traffic of the present, with the inadequate and slow-moving canal barge, is no measure of the traffic that would instantly employ the facilities of a ship canal from the Erie to the Hudson; and the future volume of this traffic transcends the power of prophecy or of imagination to estimate. Its magnitude may be inferred from the figures showing the tremendous volume of lake commerce. The extent of the lake trade is millions of tons greater than the combined entrances and clearances of all the seaports of the country; even greater than those of Liverpool and London. The traffic of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is 50 per cent. greater than that of the Suez Canal. The States whose business and whose products are naturally tributary to the lake system have more than half the population of the country. They contain the great wheat fields, the corn belt, the mines of the lake region, and constitute a vast territory, increasingly productive and ever growing, as a market for the manufactured products of the East. To connect this affluent region by a deep waterway with the great port of the country where 70 per cent. of the foreign imports are entered and from which 40 per cent. of the country's exports depart, is a work which even a less aggressive and enterprising people than the Americans would in time attempt, even if the difficulties were vastly greater than those actually existing.

It seems to us that the time has come seriously to begin preparations for this great work. There must inevitably be a period of antecedent discussion, opponents must be won over, and plans presented with convincing fullness of detail. It was more than twenty years before de Lesseps realized his dream of the Suez Canal. We must not wait that long for the ship canal from the Erie to the Hudson. The people of New-York City are proverbially complacent and satisfied with their present condition. We run no risk of being reputed alarmists if we warn them that the commercial supremacy of the city is by no means secure. It is assailed on the north and on the south and in the west. It is not inconceivable that some great railroad development may divert the stream of Western products from our warehouses and wharves to some other port upon the Atlantic. Every New-Yorker familiar with the commercial history of the city has heard the discussions of an enterprise of that nature with Newport News as its seaboard terminus. Last year Baltimore exported 15,000,000 bushels of wheat—nearly 50 per cent. of our own exports. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal together exported over 36,000,000, every bushel of which, we venture to say, would have gone to Liverpool by way of New-York had a deep-water ship canal been in operation. But these are only beginnings. Long ago the Canadian Government built the Welland Canal as the first of many steps in her policy of inviting the great and profitable traffic of the lakes to seek the sea by the way of Montreal and the St. Lawrence. She has now built her own canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie, and a brisk agitation is under way for a canal from the Georgian Bay to Toronto. Canada's expenditure for canals which directly threaten our trade has already exceeded $75,000,000. We spent about $7,000,000 in building the Erie Canal, and now propose to enlarge it to the next highest stage of inefficiency with the beggarly sum of $9,000,000. The Canadians are by no means visionary in their canal policy. The distance from Duluth to Liverpool by way of the Erie Canal and New-York is 4,557 miles. From Duluth to Liverpool by way of Montreal and the St. Lawrence it is 4,144 miles. From Duluth to Montreal the distance is 1,354 miles, and from Duluth to New-York it is 1,517 miles. In these days of close competition and closer "figuring" for profits these differences are well worth taking into account. Indeed, it is the wastefulness of present canal transportation that makes the construction of a ship canal imperative. If the present rate per bushel for transporting wheat from Buffalo to New-York, which is about 3½ cents, can be diminished by one-half, or even more, the wealth of the country will be increased by our proportionate gain in ability to meet competition in the markets of the world. The lake rate from Chicago or Duluth is as low as 2 cents a bushel. Every fraction of a cent reduction below 5 cents per bushel in the wheat rate from Duluth or Chicago to New-York will become an important factor in our commercial prosperity. This is one of the important elements of the problem. Canalboats propelled by mules move two miles an hour and the steam canalboats a trifle faster. The whaleback steamers, carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat for a cargo, would steam through the ship canal at the rate of four and one-half miles an hour, which is the average present speed in the Suez. The canal boatman who can make but six or seven trips in the season between Buffalo and New-York must be very fortunate indeed if he makes a profit. The large lake steamers make nine or ten trips a year, and, carrying their vast tonnage, would easily make a profit at a lower rate. Moreover, it is to be considered that with an outlet to tidewater these steamers, through the season of ice, when the lake traffic is impeded, might easily seek Southern waters and profitable Winter employment.

Upon the military and naval aspect of a ship canal to the waters of the lakes there is much to be said. It must not be forgotten that Chicago is building a drainage canal of 21 feet depth to the Mississippi. With a ship canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie it would be possible, therefore, for light-draught gunboats to make the complete internal circuit from New-York to New-Orleans. The important cities of the lakes would be placed in a situation to be promptly protected by the Federal forces. But the interest of the City of New-York in this enterprise is civic and commercial. That interest should be profound and moving. It should be manifested openly and made to take effective form in action. There is something to stir the imagination in the grandeur of an undertaking which would extend the facilities of deep-sea transportation 1,500 miles inland to the heart of the richest continent in the world. It is captivating; it is inspiring. It is full of the courageous spirit of the modern man, who is not content to accept the face of nature as he finds it, but powerfully shapes it to his ends.

There will be a convention of the International Deep Waterways Association at Cleveland on the 24th of September, when a three days' session will be held. The convention will discuss deep-water projects for connecting the lakes with the Atlantic. Papers of much interest to every New-Yorker possessed of civic pride will be read, and New-Yorkers of prominence, we hope, will take part in the discussion. It is time to be moving. The vote to be taken this Fall should be taken with full understanding, after careful study of the interests of the State and city. It might be a deplorable blunder to vote $9,000,000 for the construction of an imperfect and totally inadequate canal system when it requires not the gift of prophecy but only the capacity to read the lessons of experience to foresee that within ten years at the utmost New-York will undertake the building of a ship canal as an imperative commercial necessity.

"DODGING THE TARIFF."

We are informed by our Republican neighbor, The Tribune, that the Democratic Party is "trying to dodge" the tariff issue. No other journal has this news. Our neighbor also remarks that "the people" will "have something to say" about this "dodging," because they "are thinking and caring more about that question to-day than about any other that can be named."

Esteemed contemporary, you have been misled. It is the people, and not the Democratic Party, who are "dodging" and trying to "evade" the tariff issue. Of tariff agitation they have had enough to last them for some time. They want to be let alone. The new tariff is now one year old. Its first birthday found the country enjoying the full tide of an industrial recovery more remarkable in its force and rapidity than any other, we think, that has followed a period of panic depression. Politicians of prominence in your party have hoped that this recovery would be, or have asserted that it must be, "a temporary thing." "If it is otherwise," you have reported one of them as saying, "we are all wrong and have been in the wrong all the time." It is "otherwise"; as to this the proof is abundant.

And what a great many intelligent people in your own party "are thinking and caring about to-day" is the evident desire of certain Republican leaders and journals to force a fulfillment of their own gloomy partisan prophecies by causing a renewal of tariff agitation that will check this grand upward movement.

What are these Republican tariff agitators, who have been hoping that the cloud of prosperity would blow over, saying to themselves, as they see Democrats and other good people rejoicing over the busy mills, the great demand for products, the wage advances benefiting more than 1,000,000 employés, and all the other signs of prosperity brought back? "Rejoice while you may. But in December, when Reed and his House of Representatives begin their long session, you shall see what tariff propositions and discussion will do for us. Do we like to have it shown that 'we are all wrong and have been in the wrong all the time?' Of course, we know that our legislative projects cannot be carried into statutes, but we will give you something to think about besides the growth of your business and the pay rolls which you have wickedly enlarged in flat contradiction of our assertions as to the new tariff's inevitable and enduring effect upon wages." It is the partisan machinations of these men with respect to the tariff that the people would like to "dodge" and "evade," in order that the prosperity established since last March may remain with us and become more and more beneficial.

So far as we can learn, the Democrats are in a pretty cheerful frame of mind about the tariff. Why shouldn't they be so? The pessimistic predictions of their opponents have come to nothing. Under the new tariff—if not directly caused by it—an extraordinary revival of industry and business has lifted the country out of the depths into which it was plunged by the operation of a silver-purchase act which was passed to procure votes for the enactment of the Republican McKinley law. What is it that they are "trying to dodge"? A defense of that tariff during the first year of which this "glad recovery" (to use the words of our neighbor) has taken place? We are not so informed. Undoubtedly there are parts of the new tariff which are not wholly satisfactory to the Democratic Party, but the Republican Party in Congress has stubbornly refused to permit any correction of those provisions, when attempts to correct them were made, and the Democratic Party now, in the light of prevailing cheerful conditions, would like, we think, to see the present tariff tested for a few years. Democrats are not trying to "dodge" or "evade" their own tariff, so far as we are advised, nor will they "dodge" any attempt on the part of Republican partisan agitators to bring back the McKinley monstrosity. But the people want to "dodge" the whole subject. They want no renewal of the tariff war this year or next.

QUAY TRIUMPHANT.

We do not suppose that the people of Pennsylvania are much less honest than those of other States, or that the Republicans, who form a majority of Pennsylvanians, are greatly more prone to iniquity than their fellow-citizens the Democrats. It is none the less true that these Republicans are given over to a more corrupt form of politics and ready to sustain continuously and with great vigor a more notoriously vile and dishonest leadership than can be found elsewhere in the land on so large a scale. The reason is simple. They have come to believe that the maintenance of the Republican Party in power is necessary to their business prosperity, and, except on rare occasions and under peculiar conditions, they sustain that party for purely business reasons. Where direct interest is involved, and there is no direct responsibility, men's actions are not restrained by nice scruples. Tens of thousands of men in Pennsylvania who would never for an instant ally themselves in private business with a man of Senator Quay's reputation because they would be held directly accountable for him, are quite willing to ally themselves with him in politics because they think that he will protect their interests in legislation, while no one can charge them with specific responsibility for his offenses against virtue and decency. That is the open secret of his repeated triumphs.

The recent "fight" against him brings out this fact very clearly. It was in one sense a gallant fight, because it was a vigorous one. But two things hampered his foes. One was that their own object was not perceptibly better than his, and their methods were practically the same. The other was that everybody knew—and Quay best of all—that they would surrender at a certain point. Had Gov. Hastings sought to overthrow Quay, not merely to get his place and power and to use it for much the same end as Quay has used it, he never would have had "Dave" Martin for his chief lieutenant. Had he been pursuing honesty in politics and practicing it, his fight would not have ceased with the convention, and possibly he would not have met with defeat at that point. The contest was futile because there was no real principle on either side.

We have no doubt that before many years Quay will be overthrown, because we have no doubt that with the emancipation of commerce and industry in the United States the vast interests now believed to be dependent on tariff protection will be found to be independent of it, and those engaged in these interests will feel free to act in politics according to their honest judgment. When that time comes Quay will find his occupation gone. He will no longer seem to a great number of energetic business men to be the best leader of a party that promises them the benefits of a protective tariff. These men will then act toward what is now their party and toward all its leaders with the same sense and decency that they show in their dealings with each other. But so long as they believe that prosperity turns on the tariff, that the tariff depends on Republican success, and that Quay, by whatever means, can contribute most to Republican success, that notorious and confessed scamp will continue to rule the great Commonwealth.

THE CRIMES OF HOLMES.

The discovery of the charred bones of little Howard Pietzel, in a house which Holmes occupied for two or three days in October last, clearly adds another murder to the long list that has made this man so notorious a criminal. The three Pietzel children are now accounted for, and the widow of the confederate whom Holmes murdered for his insurance money in Philadelphia must shudder as she realizes that this wretch would have exterminated the entire Pietzel family if arrest and imprisonment had not upset his plans.

In spite of the appalling discoveries which have been made concerning his crimes and his criminal methods, it is by no means clear that evidence sufficient to insure his conviction has been obtained. Although it seems probable that he has murdered at least eight persons, for a majority of these crimes it would be impossible now to prosecute him successfully. Probably the evidence concerning the murder of the two little girls in Toronto would be more effective with a jury than that which can be presented with respect to any other of his offenses; and as the administration of justice in capital cases is not subject to so much delay in Canada as it is in some of our States, the question whether he should be tried in Ontario deserves the careful consideration of those whose duty it is to bring this exceptional wretch to punishment.

It has long been known that the average ambulance surgeon could mistake the effects of almost any form of illness or of almost any accident for convincing evidences of "alcoholism," but it does seem as though a man who has been run over by a trolley car, and particularly by a Brooklyn trolley car, ought to be safe from the usual fate. That he is not was proved this week by the experience of Hermann Spann, a respectable shoemaker, who was struck by a car near Prospect Park, knocked senseless, and severely injured. An apprentice sawbones from the Seney Hospital was summoned, made the customary examination, pronounced the customary verdict—and Spann passed the night in a cell. Next morning, by which time he had recovered his senses, the man was taken before a Police Justice and fined $5 for drunkenness. His employer paid the money, and Spann was taken home just in time to make an ante-mortem statement to the hastily summoned Coroner. It will not, perhaps, be regarded as exaggeration if this episode is characterized as likely to excite some public comment, and even some adverse criticism. Accustomed and more or less resigned as people are to the idea that if rash enough to yield to apoplexy, sunstroke, or heart disease, while in the street, they will be lugged off to jail as drunk and disorderly, it is extremely doubtful if they will regard that treatment as a just penalty for involuntarily interrupting traffic on a street-car line.

If the colored Republicans of this town are engaged in an attempt to make machine politics ridiculous as well as disreputable by doing openly what white statesmen, to whom patronage is both the means and the end of party action, usually conceal under a pretense of furthering public interests, then the colored Republicans are to be commended for the skillfulness of their methods and congratulated on the success with which they are carrying those methods into execution. At not one of the many meetings that have been held here of late by the so-called Afro-Americans has a single word been said to indicate that those present were in favor of good government, municipal, State, or National; not a word uttered about tariff, currency, excise, or taxation; not a word in regard to good or bad officials, or the good or bad principles upon which the Democratic or Republican policy is founded. Instead, it has been one long, loud, bitter complaint that the colored men are not getting as many offices as the number of votes they cast gives them the right to expect, and fierce threats of using those votes as a means of revenge first, and of enforcing "recognition" afterward. This is pretty poor business for anybody, white, black, or coffee-colored, to be engaged in. Of course it is funny from some points of view, but it is not safe, always, to be as funny as one can, particularly when the laughter of observers is won at the expense of dignity and self-respect.

An Incentive to Exploration.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There used to be a bridge in New-York City spanning a small creek, on which a young man could claim and exact a kiss from the young woman he was with. The bridge is gone now and the exact site is unknown. If the slow New-Yorkers of today had any gumption, they would rediscover the site and resurrect the bridge within a week—that is, if the girls there are as well worth kissing as they are here.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Papers Read Before the American Association and Affiliated Societies at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The sessions of the societies affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science were resumed this morning for the reading of papers, which were mostly technical. This was especially true of the mathematical and chemical societies. The latter spent the afternoon at the armory and Hampden Paint Works. At the Entomological Society, papers were read by L. O. Howard on "Some Shade Tree Insects of Springfield and Other New-England Cities"; C. L. Marlatt, on "The Gypsy Moth and Its Probable Future," and I. A. Lintner, on "Elm Tree Beetle and Cottonwood Beetle."

At the meeting of the Geological Society, William M. Davis read a paper on "The Bearing of Physiography on Uniformitarianism"; C. R. Vanhise, on "Analysis of Folds"; N. S. Shaler, on "The Effects of the Expulsion of Gases from the Interior of the Earth"; Arthur Hollick, on "Cretaceous Plants from Martha's Vineyard"; J. F. Kemp, on "The Titaniferous Iron Ore of the Adirondacks"; J. C. Branner, on "The Decomposition of Rocks in Brazil."

In the afternoon the society made an excursion to Mount Holyoke. At the Botanical Society meeting papers were read by Dr. N. L. Britton and by Mrs. Britton of New-York and G. F. Atkinson of Ithaca.

An important paper before the chemical society was read by F. H. Norton on the use of aluminium as a condenser. He recommends it as superior to the materials now employed—glass and block tins—because of its high conductivity and superior power to resist corrosion.

At the meeting of the botanical society Dr. Britton of Columbia College read a description of the proposed New-York Botanical Garden.

The meeting of the Society of Economic Entomologists was of great interest throughout, and many practical suggestions were made in regard to the best methods of combatting the numerous insect pests which have made this year memorable. The morning session was devoted to the elm tree beetle. Prof. L. O. Howard, United States Entomologist, presenting it as found in Springfield, C. L. Marlatt as in Washington, and J. A. Lintner as in Albany. Prof. Lintner read a paper on the cottonwood beetle, which is very destructive in Western New-York, and by its ravages on willows threatens the basket industry of Onondaga County. The necessity of prompt spraying with arsenical solutions was urged by all the speakers. Prof. Howard urged that each river valley city appropriate $1,500 to $2,000 to meet the expenses of systematic treatment by sufficient apparatus. In the afternoon Prof. C. H. Fernald of Amherst gave some interesting matter in regard to the gypsy moth. It was resolved that the present Gypsy Moth Committee is prosecuting its work in a most intelligent and praiseworthy manner, and that its hands should be upheld by the State authorities.

The following officers were elected for next year: President—C. H. Fernald, Amherst; Vice President—F. M. Webster of Wooster, Ohio; Herbert Osborn of Ames, Iowa; Secretary—C. L. Marlatt of Washington.

The council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected 102 new members. Among these members was William C. Redfield of Brooklyn, grandson and namesake of the first President of the association. One hundred and twenty papers were submitted for approval to be read in the several sections beginning next Friday. The meeting begins to-morrow and continues until Wednesday. About 200 members have already arrived, presaging a very large meeting.

THE COMMISSIONERS EXPLAIN

Profess to Believe that Their New Rule is in the Interest of Genuine Reform of the Civil Service.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The story published in The New-York Times this morning relative to the small politics which is being played in the State Civil Service Commission caused not a little talk about the Capitol to-day, especially about the rooms of the Civil Service Commission.

The examination for a Chief Examiner to displace Thomas Carmody because he is a Democrat was continued to-day. One condition, as stated in this morning's Times, is that the Commissioners may add as high as 20 per cent. to the count a candidate receives on his papers for "general excellence." This is considered equally as bad by many as if a man were picked out by the commission without any examination. Not so with Gen. Silas W. Burt, who says that the best results possible must follow from such an examination, giving, as it does, the excellence of the candidates as shown by their papers, and the privilege of picking out such a man as is deemed superior in other respects by the "general excellence" plan.

Col. Burt says that the Commissioners are acting conscientiously in the present matter, it being their purpose to remove the commission as far as possible from politics. Heretofore, when an administration changed, a new Examiner was selected not for his peculiar fitness for the position, but because of his political strength in his home. The present examination, he thought, would prevent this abuse in the future. The commission had asked the State Department to abide by the law, and yet in spirit it was disobeying it itself by its mode of selecting the Chief Examiner when political changes ensued. Now, the commission intended to ask no more of the departments than it was willing to do itself.

Commissioner Willard E. McKinstry feels aggrieved at the article in The New-York Times this morning. He says that the questions with the "general excellence" clause were prepared by Col. Burt, and that he knows but one of the candidates undergoing examination.

"You are of the majority, and therefore must stand the action of the board," was suggested.

"Yes," replied Mr. McKinstry; "but the statement this morning tends to injure civil service, and leave a bad impression on our candidates."

"Is that a fair clause, allowing the addition of 20 per cent. for 'unusual excellence?'" was asked.

"It is necessary that we should have that privilege, because of the nature of the appointment," said Mr. McKinstry.

"But you will not accord the same privilege to the heads of departments, no matter what the nature of the appointment is?"

This question was not answered. Mr. McKinstry said that the different classes of papers should be computed by other and more competent persons than themselves—persons whose duties fit them peculiarly for the work.

French Logic Illustrated.

From French Men and Manners.

A certain Chodric-Duclos, who was a stanch loyalist, found himself during the revolution of 1830 close to a barricade, from the top of which some boys were firing at the Swiss Guards. Of course they aimed badly, and their bullets went far beside the mark. Duclos, who was a magnificent shot, felt disgusted at the waste of powder and shot, quietly crept to the back of the structure, and clambered up.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," he said to the astonished lads; "when I was your age I could spot my man at a hundred yards. Let me show you how to do it."

And forthwith he takes up one musket and brings down a Swiss Guard, then another, and a third. The workmen standing below and looking out of the windows applauded frantically, and bade him "Go on."

"I can't!" he shouts; then explains: "You see, I belong to their side. I only came up here to show these lads how to do it."

No one but the logical Frenchman would have been capable of such ludicrously illogical conduct.

Wedded Under Difficulties.

According to an East Anglian paper, a Suffolk village has been much exercised over the marriage of an old couple aged 70 and 72. The bridegroom was deaf and could not read, but he had been "crammed" with the service, but broke down. "The parson and clerk shouted themselves hoarse, but he only gently shook his head and stared vacantly. Then the old woman tried her hand, or rather voice. She put her arms around his neck, her mouth to his ear, and shrieked in her quavery treble, 'To have and to hold.' This was too much for the gravity of the congregation. They could restrain themselves no longer, and the stillness of that little church was broken by peals of laughter from young and old. The village blacksmith was called in, and with the aid of his stentorian voice a faint echo was conveyed to the old man's brain, who at last, almost weeping, smiled and nodded his consent, which was considered sufficient."

IRISH COMMONERS HUSHED

Balfour Opposes Postponement of Debate on the Home Votes.

TANNER THREATENED BY LOWTHER

Healy Speaks, but His Brother Is Interrupted by Closure—A Consultation of Liberal Members.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—In the course of the discussion of the estimates in the House of Commons to-day, the Irish and Scotch Radical members attempted to obtain a postponement of debate on the home votes. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader of the House, refused to consent to this, and the House proceeded with the discussion of the matter of salaries for the London University.

Dr. Tanner, (Nationalist,) member for Mid-Cork, who a fortnight ago was suspended for a week for intemperate language in the House, took part in the discussion. Tanner's remarks were objected to, and James W. Lowther, Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, warned him to discuss the question in a more serious and relevant manner, declaring that he would deal with him in a summary manner if he wilfully persisted in obstructing the proceedings of the House.

T. M. Healy interrupted Mr. Lowther, and cried out: "Suspend the whole of us!"

Mr. Healy then made a speech on the question before the House, at the conclusion of which, his brother, Maurice Healy, rose to speak.

Mr. Balfour took the floor, however, and moved closure, which was carried by a vote of 123 to 34.

A committee of Radical members of Parliament, headed by Sir Charles Dilke, called upon Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Thomas E. Ellis, the first Liberal whip, this afternoon, and had a consultation with them in regard to the severance of the National Liberal Federation, and the Central Liberal Committee. It is learned that the question of the leadership of the Liberal Party was not discussed at the conference.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF GERMANY.

Enthusiastic Banquet at Bremen and Welcome Cries at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Aug. 28.—Upon their arrival in this city the German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, who have since become American citizens, had a most enthusiastic reception. Great crowds of veterans and others assembled about the railway station, carrying banners and accompanied by bands.

As the train bearing the Americans rolled into the station, the bands began playing the National anthem, and as the ex-soldiers from the United States appeared at the entrance to the station they were greeted with volley upon volley of cheers and cries of welcome.

Bremen gave an enthusiastic reception to the German-American veterans, and last evening entertained them at a festival common in the Park House. Herr Mueller of Bremen delivered an address of welcome, to which Herr Schleucker of Chicago replied, expressing the thanks of himself and comrades for their reception.

In conclusion, he called for cheers for the Emperor and the Empire, which were given heartily. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Schleucker gave a history of the German-American Veterans Union of Chicago. The entertainment was ended with a display of fireworks.

When the visiting veterans arrive in Berlin, each member of the delegation will receive as a souvenir of his visit a medal made from cannons captured by the Germans from the French during the war of 1870.

SHIP HENRIETTA STRANDED.

Ohio Anchored in Dover Roads and Bark Elisa Full of Water.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Hiogo, Japan, says the American ship Henrietta, Capt. Ross, is ashore in the Kee Channel. She has nine feet of water in her hold.

The Henrietta, which is a vessel of 1,203 tons, arrived at Yokohama June 20 from New-York, and, according to last advices, was to sail from there for Hiogo and New-York. She was no doubt proceeding to Hiogo when she stranded.

The steamer Ohio, from New-York for Hull, previously reported disabled off Scilly, is anchored in Dover Roads. Her boiler tubes are leaky, and they are being repaired. The steamer will leave her anchorage shortly for Dover to obtain a supply of food for the cattle she has on board. In the meantime a tug has been dispatched from Hull to convey the Ohio to that port.

The Norwegian bark Elisa, Capt. Johannesen, from Halifax July 30, which arrived at Menai Bridge Aug. 26, swung on a rock off the quay, and is now lying broadside to the shore full of water.

SULTAN COMPLAINS OF BRITAIN.

But Russia and France Say Nothing to Comfort the Sick Man.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Pall Mall Gazette confirms the statement previously cabled that the Porte has complained to France and Russia of England's attitude in regard to Armenia.

The Gazette's dispatch adds that the dispatch sent by the Sultan to the French and Russian diplomats bitterly complains that Great Britain's discourteous and unseemly attitude is derogatory to the prestige of the Sultan.

He therefore appeals to Russia and France to use their good offices to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude. The replies of the French and Russian representatives, however, do not favor Turkey's contention or give the Sultan any encouragement.

DUKE OF ORLEANS DISCOURAGED.

Cabinet de Paris's Heir Abandons the Propaganda in France.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—L'Echo de Paris to-day announces that the Duke of Orleans, who became the death last year of his father, the Count de Paris, became the head of the Royalist Party in France and claimant to the throne, has become convinced of the necessity of further fighting the Republic.

He has therefore decided to abandon the Royalist propaganda in France, cease the payment of subsidies to Royalist newspapers, and abandon the offices in Paris occupied by the Royalist Committee.

[illegible] de Paris is well written, but it [illegible] should not, if it does—pretend to be well informed about politics. Le Gaulois and [illegible] are the leading Royalist [illegible] Echo de Paris is a literary [illegible]

Death of Hippolyte Raymond.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Hippolyte Raymond, the dramatic [illegible] committed suicide last evening by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

Hippolyte Raymond could not have given the slightest interest to a German scientist for placing him in galleries of degenerates. He had not a suspicion of genius. He had [illegible] to write the Palais-Royal farces which are so popular, and which made many Parisian say of Gil Perez, who [illegible] them perfectly, that he had returned to his senses when he became insane. He was born at Valréas in 1844. He began with "Femme Alerte" when he was twenty-[illegible] years of age, a series of vaudevilles and comedies that never failed to win success and money. There are "Les Petites Cascades de Mon Oncle," 1872; "Les Deux Fils de Médias," 1875; "Le Million de M. Bernard," 1875; "Le Cabinet Piperlin," [illegible] "Le Courcou," 1878; "Les Parisiens," [illegible] 1883; "Le Téléphone," [illegible] "Les Voisines," [illegible] "Mimi," [illegible] "Les Maris d'une Dame," 1892; "La Famille chez Duval," [illegible] it is impossible to mention all. He had collaborators [illegible] Alphonse Duvernois, Georges Petit, Maurice Ordonneau, J. B. Dartyne, Arthur Bernède, Gaston Serpette, and the rest. His works filled the Palais-Royal with ecstasies of mirth. He had a chance to rehearse an experience of the pessimist Debureau. A physician advised him to go to the Pyrenees [illegible] as a cure for melancholy. "I write the plays," he replied. Artists regarded Raymond's plays with ecstasies of indifference.

APPEAL FOR IRISH HARMONY.

Plunkett Formulates a Plan Which Provokes Much Discussion.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Hon. H. C. Plunkett, (Conservative,) member of Parliament for the South Division of County Dublin, has written to the Dublin papers appealing to all the political parties in Ireland to sink all bitterness and differences for their country's good.

He suggests that during the Parliamentary recess a committee, to be composed of three Anti-Parnellites, two Parnellites, two Irish Unionists, and any practical Irishman whose opinion is valuable, be invited to join in the discussion of matters of pressing need. Mr. Plunkett proposes to begin with discussing the feasibility of a Board of Agriculture for Ireland and a technical education bill.

The plan is much commented upon by the press. The Irish Times, the Express, and Freeman's Journal, without adopting the plan, view it favorably. The Independent says it considers the scheme to be virtually impossible. The Standard and Chronicle say that they favor the proposition.

The plan has been much discussed in the lobby of the House of Commons, and its good intention is generally recognized. The proposal is supported in some quarters, but a majority of the members of the House doubt that it would have practical results.

The Times says it fails to see how Ireland's advancement is likely to be favored by a conclave in which her ingenious well-wishers, like Mr. Plunkett, would be in Timothy Healy's grasp.

BISMARCK WILL VISIT GASTEIN.

Although Its Autumn Weather Is Bad and Schweninger Advises Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Vienna dispatch, which The Daily News will publish to-morrow, says that Prince Bismarck will go to Gastein, a well-known Austrian watering place, Sept. 17.

The dispatch adds that the Prince's decision causes great surprise, as the climate at Gastein in the Autumn is notoriously inclement.

Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, who recently returned from an excursion to the north, said, after visiting Friedrichsruh, that the Prince had stood well the exertions entailed upon him by his birthday celebrations.

He added that he advised the Prince not to exchange his retirement in the Sachsenwald for the bustle and discomfort of a visit to either Kissingen or Gastein.

AN AMENDMENT BY HIRAM MAXIM.

Missions Attacking China's Ancient and Highly-Developed Religion.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—After a lecture by Lewis Appleton in this city last evening on the subject of "Missionary Enterprise in China," a resolution was moved expressing sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the outrages in China and horror at the atrocious character of the offenses.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor, moved an amendment regretting the fact that English and American missionaries should persist in going to China, and attacking the ancient and highly developed religion of the Chinese. The amendment was adopted.

VATICAN AGAINST QUIRINAL.

Pope Leo Will Receive on Anniversary of Rome's Occupation.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The Pope has declined to receive at the present time several personages who desired audience of him. His Holiness has intimated his desire that they visit him on Sept. 20, their visit to be taken as a protest against the national fêtes in honor of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops.

The Pope advises that Catholics abstain from making counter-demonstrations on that day.

AN INUNDATION IN ALGIERS.

Village Wrecked, Railroad Destroyed, Fourteen Persons Killed.

ALGIERS, Aug. 28.—A waterspout has caused devastation in the Sidi Aich district. An Arab village was totally wrecked. Fourteen of its inhabitants were killed, and many were injured.

The great volume of water, which fell when the spout broke, destroyed the railroad for a distance of six kilometers and swept two iron bridges from their foundations, leaving them masses of bent and twisted iron.

SAN DOMINGO BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Cardinal Macchi Instructed by the Pope to Make Investigation.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The Pope has instructed Cardinal Macchi to study the dispute between Hayti and San Domingo regarding the boundary between those two republics, the Presidents of which recently appealed to the Pope to act as arbitrator of the controversy.

Cardinal Macchi will report to the Pope on the conclusion of his investigation into the facts of the case.

A FATAL DUEL IN CORSICA.

Benedetti Kills Alessandri After a Violent Newspaper Quarrel.

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 28.—MM. Benedetti and Alessandri, rival candidates for the Canton of Pedicroce, fought a duel with pistols to-day. Alessandri was killed. The duel grew out of a violent newspaper quarrel.

Alessandri fired his first shot before the word was given, whereupon Benedetti fired in the air. A second shot was then fired and Alessandri fell dead.

Disappearance of Edmond Magnier.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Senator Magnier, who was concerned in the Southern Railway scandals, has disappeared. He has not been seen by any of his acquaintances since last Friday.

Edmond Magnier was the proprietor of L'Evénement, which he founded in 1872. The journal was sold recently. Magnier was a Senator for Toulon, President of the Var Council, a historian of Dante and the Middle Ages, the owner of the magnificent castle of San Salvadour, near Hyères, and his assistant editors, chroniclers, and feuilletonistes, some of whom—Léon Chapron, for example—are famous, always complained that he could not pay his debts punctually.

Prohibited Zones of Seal Fishing.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—An Order in Council, published in The Official Gazette, prohibits British ships from catching seals within the following zones: The zone of ten marine miles on all the Russian coasts of Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, and the zone of thirty marine miles around the Kormandorsky Islands and Tulenew, otherwise Robben Island.

Kaiser Will Impose Respect by Force.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Emperor reviewed the troops at Mayence to-day. He addressed the officers, saying: "Always remember that we must be strong in order to preserve peace, and also that the stronger we are the more respect others will have for us."

A Te Deum Ordered for Sedan Day.

PRAGUE, Aug. 28.—The Archbishop of Prague has ordered that a Te Deum be sung in the churches of the Diocese of Glatz Sept. 1, in celebration of Sedan Day.

Marriage in the English Nobility.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Arthur George Egerton, Viscount Grey de Wilton, son and heir of the Earl of Wilton, was married in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chelsea, this afternoon to the Hon. Mariota Thellusson, youngest daughter of Baron Rendlesham.

Queen of England at Balmoral.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Queen arrived at Balmoral this afternoon.

Martha Wilkes Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 28.—An agent of the German Government has bought of Michael Bowerman the mare Martha Wilkes, 2:06, twelve years old, by Alcyone, dam Ella, by Clark Chief. The agent also negotiating for the purchase of a number of other brood mares in foal to Red Wilkes and other leading sires. The Kentucky trotting-horse market is improving, owing to the many inquiries from abroad.

KU-CHENG WORK ADVANCES

Ten Convictions Obtained and Other Rioters Are on Trial.

LIU PING CHANG UNDER DISCIPLINE

Chinese Officials Lend Hearty Co-operation to Consul Hixson, and There Is No Danger of Disturbances.

HONGKONG, Aug. 28.—Advices received here from Ku-Cheng say that the inquiry of the investigating commission into the recent outrages is proceeding satisfactorily. The Chinese officials are giving the commission ample assistance.

Ten members of the Vegetarian Society have been convicted of participating in the outrages, and the trial of others is in progress. There is no danger of fresh disturbances during the sittings of the commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has cabled a long explanation to the State Department with reference to events connected with the inquiry into the Ku-Cheng massacre.

In a dispatch dated Aug. 27, he says that Mr. Hixson, our Consul at Foo-Choo, started for Ku-Tien under orders from him to investigate the recent riots there in the early part of this month. Mr. Hixson went with the consent of the Chinese Government, and under the protection of an escort furnished to him by the provincial authorities.

He was accompanied by a naval officer of our fleet, the latter, as the department has been advised from other sources, being Commander Newell of the Detroit. Mr. Hixson has reported to Minister Denby that the work of the commission at Ku-Cheng is proceeding smoothly, and that the Chinese officials are lending their active co-operation. A considerable number of convictions has already been secured.

As to the Szu Chuan Commission, Mr. Denby states that it will begin its work as soon as the British Consul at Chung-King, who has been designated by his Government to serve thereon, can leave his post, which for the present he finds it impossible to do.

The late Viceroy of Szu-Chuan, Liu Ping Chang, has not been appointed by the Pekin Government its Commissioner for investigating either the June or the August riots, but he has received orders from the Emperor to remain at his post at Cheng-Tu until his conduct prior to and during the riots has been thoroughly investigated.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Reamey, United States Navy, on board the Dolphin as naval aid to Secretary Herbert, and whose last cruise was in Chinese waters, said, when questioned relative to the recent Chinese outrages:

"A great deal more has been made out of that Ku-Cheng affair than it deserves. Such affairs are very common in China, especially in the Summer, when the students are lying around idle. This student class is a troublesome one, but the Chinese are not such fools as many people think. They do not attack foreigners when there are any warships around, but when they go away there is going to be trouble, as there is a general dislike for foreigners in China, especially as you go toward the interior.

"Such outbreaks are common. They are not general, but only local, disturbances. I can recall several such in recent years, and in 1891 there were several foreigners killed in Tien-Tsin, which is the port of Pekin, and is always guarded by at least two foreign gunboats.

"There is a tacit understanding now among the Admirals of foreign fleets in Chinese waters that Tien-Tsin shall be so protected, and they arrange the details among themselves. One year it is an American vessel; the next, perhaps a Russian or a French that relieves one of the vessels already there. Large vessels cannot go up the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, as it is shallow.

"Yes, this trouble has been greatly exaggerated. It is principally newspaper talk and a desire to get up a sensation."

GERMANY WANTS EASTERN TRADE.

An Advertising Journal in Japanese and One in Chinese Projected.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Acting upon suggestions made by the German envoy at Tokio, and Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, the Central Committee of the German Manufacturers' Association will publish a periodical in the Japanese language for the purpose of advertising German goods in Japan.

Later, the committee will publish a similar periodical in the Chinese language.

Princess Elizabeth of Prussia Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, wife of Frederick August, Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, died near Fulda to-day. She was born Feb. 8, 1857, and married at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1878.

FURLOUGHMEN BACK AT WEST POINT

Riotous Greetings of Cadets—Changes Among Officers.

WEST POINT, Aug. 28.—The furlough class arrived here by boat to-day. When the members reached the top of the hill, only their hat rims remained intact. Their joy was so great at being reunited that they almost hugged the clothes off each other.

The photographer, who has "taken" every furlough class for over a quarter of a century, stood with his camera at the chapel steps. The dilapidated looking lads gave three cheers for the photographer and then posed as only furlough men an for their picture. Over a thousand spectators crowded close to the camera. After posing half a dozen times and cheering themselves hoarse between "plate exposures," the furlough men went to barracks and donned the gray uniforms.

Great precautions were taken by the Commandant to prevent any "rush" when entering camp, and tactical officers were stationed on the parade grounds to see that the regulations were not violated. The class was marched across the plains in full uniform, and under arms. The classes cheered their returning comrades, and the plebes stood at attention to receive them. The dinner call sounded, and the furlough class lost its identity in the battalion.

After troop parade this morning, orders were published which changed the standing of many of the cadet officers. Cadet King, the first drill captain was made Adjutant; Vice Heiberg changed to Captain; Cadet Hoffmann was raised two files as Captain. Cadet Lieut. Miller was dropped to the ranks. Cadets Holbrook, Lewis, Saltzman, Stoder and Nolan were promoted to lieutenants.

The cadets were sized and allotted to the different companies immediately after dinner.

IS THIS SUICIDE ANTHONY J KEOGH?

Letter from Gen. Howard in the Pocket of a Man Found at Fort George.

The body of a man who killed himself by shooting was found last night in the woods just below Fort George Heights, where Lily Low committed suicide a few weeks ago.

The man is supposed to be Anthony Keogh, formerly engineer of the United States steamer Atlantic, which plies between Governors Island and the Battery. In one of his pockets was found the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.
Nov. 6, 1894.

MR. ANTHONY KEOGH, Engineer United States steamer Atlantic, Governors Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I wish to give you, before leaving Governors Island, this letter, expressing my appreciation of your good service and excellent character.

During the six years I have always noticed with what promptness, cheerfulness, and thoroughness you have ever been ready to do anything required of you.

I gladly herewith endorse you as most competent in your profession, and as a man of high character under all circumstances. Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, United States Army.

The letter was typewritten, with the General's name signed with a pen.

"The Lakewood" Cottage Leased.

Nathan Straus, President of the Pine Forest Company, has leaser the Lakewood at Lakewood, N. J., for the season of 1895-6 to T. F. Silleck, the present manager of the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James Cruikshank.

James Cruikshank, one of the oldest business men of this city, and also one of the oldest and most influential of Long Island, died at his home at Hempstead, L. I., last night of heart failure. He was in his ninety-third year, and had lived at Hempstead for the last forty-five years, where he, with his family, occupied the quaint and picturesque Colonial homstead in which Peter Cooper was born and where he lived many years.

Mr. Cruikshank had until the last three weeks daily attended business at his office at 163 Broadway, and worked several hours each day putting his affairs in shape for his successors. Mr. Cruikshank was for many years President of the New-York Real Estate Exchange, and until within a few months of his death was considered the most expert appraiser of dock property in the city. He often related that when he was a boy, the bowsprits of vessels at North River piers used to project over the yard of his father's place of business at Greenwich and Morris Streets, and his recollections went back to the time before there were any ferryboats, or even the horse cars, and when the rivers were crossed in small boats.

He participated in many of the stirring events of early days, and knew the actors in most of the others. Mr. Cruikshank carried on business actively in this city for many years, but retired a few years ago. His sons still continue the business at 176 Broadway. Since his retirement he had continued to keep the office at 163 Broadway, which he attended daily, practically keeping banking hours.

Mr. Cruikshank, for the last forty years, lunched at the Astor House, where he sat at the same table and where for the last fifteen years he was attended by the same waiter, and where his noonday appetite indicated an excellent digestion and a hale constitution.

Mr. Cruikshank had been almost totally deaf for the last two years. His eyesight was also failing rapidly, due to cataracts which were forming upon both eyes. Regardless of these infirmities, he attended business daily at his New-York office.

Mr. Cruikshank, during the last five years, often walked over the Brooklyn Bridge. Owing to his infirmities, Mr. Cruikshank's pockets were often rifled by the adepts of the light-fingers. He accepted this as one of the conditions of aged life, and bought cheap watches, so that the hauls of the unrighteous were seldom large.

Mr. Cruikshank leaves six children—Edwin A. Cruikshank and Augustus Cruikshank, who manage the business at 176 Broadway, Miss Harriet Cruikshank, Mrs. Carrie Timpson, Mrs. Kate Reidell, and Warren Cruikshank. His wife died three years ago.

Robert A. Burch.

Robert A. Burch, who was for many years managing editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday morning at his home, 281 Henry Street, of paralysis.

Mr. Burch was first stricken while at his desk in The Eagle office Sept. 22, 1894. He was then compelled to relinquish active newspaper work; he hoped to recover sufficiently to resume his labors, but several months later suffered another stroke, which compelled his permanent retirement from journalism. He was able, however, to walk about his house and seemed to be better than usual Tuesday evening, but at 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was again stricken and an hour later he died. He left a wife and daughter. His brother, the Rev. Thomas H. Burch, is a clergyman at Ridgefield, Conn., and his sister is the wife of ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott of Brooklyn.

Mr. Burch was a native of Albany, N. Y., where he was born Aug. 4, 1832. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Burch, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who in later years was pastor of the old Sands Street Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Burch's boyhood was passed in towns along the Hudson River to which his father was successively assigned. He received an excellent education, and studied law with Judge Joshua M. Van Cott. Mr. Burch's tendencies were toward journalism, and while practicing law he contributed to several newspapers, until, in 1867, he became an editorial writer on The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. He was promoted in 1872 to the managing editorship of that paper, but resigned within a year to become editor in chief of The Brooklyn Union. He next became leading editorial writer of The Evening Post of this city, and in 1881 was made managing editor of that paper. He remained in that position two years and in 1884 returned to The Brooklyn Daily Eagle as managing editor, and continued in that position until illness necessitated his resignation in September, 1894. Mr. Burch was married in 1875.

Mr. Burch's body will be buried Saturday morning. Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs will officiate.

Henry S. Welles.

Henry S. Welles, well-known as a contractor, died yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock of cerebral hemorrhage at the home of his son, Charles Stewart Welles of 302 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Welles was the son of Gen. Henry Welles of Tioga Point, Penn. He identified himself in 1847 with the rapid spread of railroads, and his first operation was the construction of some twenty-seven miles of the Great Western Railroad in Canada. He constructed in 1853, under the firm name of H. S. Welles & Co., the then great work of over one hundred miles of the New York and Erie Railroad, together with sixteen miles of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The firm also built forty miles of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad (now a part of the Lake Shore Railroad;) some forty miles of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, a very heavy mechanical work; the whole of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad; the Warren Railroad of New Jersey, forty miles long. At the breaking out of the war the firm had nearly finished the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, 350 miles, across the State of Georgia.

Probably the greatest work of Welles & Co. was the waterworks of the City of Brooklyn, the contract price being about $5,000,000.

Mr. Welles was one of the projectors of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company in Michigan. After the civil war he contracted with the United States Government to clear Savannah Harbor of its sunken obstructions. He was identified with many private enterprises and was a man of great personal magnetism, energy, and commanding presence.

Mr. Welles leaves a wife, two sons, Henry B. Welles and Dr. Charles Stuart Welles, and a daughter, Mrs. Milton Miller of Philadelphia.

Samuel G. Hirst.

Samuel G. Hirst, who was an assistant chief engineer of the flagship Hartford when Farragut effected his famous passage of the forts on the Mississippi River, died yesterday at his home, 124 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hirst was fifty-four years old. He was a native of the Eastern District. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the navy as assistant chief engineer of the man-of-war Santiago de Cuba. He was transferred in 1862 to the Hartford and was wounded in the engagement with the Confederate gunboats after the passage of the Mississippi forts.

Upon his recovery he re-enlisted and was with Farragut at the fall of Port Hudson. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed master mechanic of the navy yard at Key West, but in April, 1868 he resigned and joined the Brooklyn police force, and for twenty years to the day served in the Fifth and Sixth Precincts. He then retired from the Police Department and of late years kept a hotel at Jericho, L. I.

Mr. Hirst was a Republican, and he took an active interest in the political affairs of the Fifteenth Ward. Mr. Hirst's body will be buried this afternoon in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas Henderson Chandler, A. M., LL. B., and D. M. D., Dean of Harvard Dental School, died at Boston Tuesday, aged seventy-one years. He was made Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Dentistry at Harvard in 1869, and full professor in 1871. He was appointed Dean of the Dental Faculty in 1874. He had held various positions in many leading dental organizations and had been President of the American Academy of Dental Science.

—Ezra Osborn, a prosperous former of Middletown, N. Y., and a civil engineer, died last night at his home, aged seventy-two years. His death was very sudden, he having been at Keyport during the day on business. A widow and three children survive him.

John S. Emery, the well-known shipbroker and shipowner of Boston, died at his Summer home, in Sullivan Harbor, Me., Tuesday night, aged eighty years.

Dr. W. W. Cable, seventy years of age, died suddenly of heart desease at Pittsburg Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Cable made his home at the Central Hotel.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN WORK

Good Government Clubs Prepare to Enter the Field.

FAVOR LOCAL OPTION IN PLATFORM

Board of Campaign Officers and Executive Committee Chosen by Convention.—No Politics in Local Affairs.

The Good Government Clubs' Convention in the hall of the United Charities Building last night, resulted in the appointment of a permanena board of campaign officers, the adoption of a platform which evidences the policy of the organizations and declares their principles, and the appointment of an Executive Committee which, as circumstances dictate, will be a conference committee.

Nothing that took place at the convention suggested want of harmony of any kind.

The clubs which sent delegates and alternates were A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, N, O, P, Q, R, V, X, Y, Z, and the Tenth Assembly District, and of those who came were Everett P. Wheeler, Salem H. Wales, Joseph Larocque, Justice William Travers Jerome, De Forest Grant, H. E. Deming, Preble Tucker, J. Augustus Johnson, L. J. Callanan, Magnus Gross, John D. Townsend, Gifford Pinchot, Edmund Kelly, Meyer S. Isaacs, A. L. Gietman, Percival Knauth, R. W. G. Welling, and Charles Stewart Davidson.

Preble Tucker called the convention to order, and its temporary officers were Joseph Larocque, Chairman, and C. G. La Farge, Secretary.

Mr. Larocque, in opening the business of the evening, said that they had met to take counsel on matters affecting municipal government, and to take such action as might be wise at this season.

Tammany Hall was in possession of the City Government a year ago at this time, he said, and the conditions of peace in New-York were obedience to the control of Tammany Hall. Every department was permeated with corruption. A common effort was made to overcome this misrule. Corruption was due to political considerations in the selecting of public officers. The elimination of politics from municipal affairs became the watchword for all citizens who had respect for law and decency. Laws were not enforced against persons who choose to pay for the privilege of violating them.

The movement for better municipal government was crowned with success at the polls, but it was only at a comparatively recent date that a reorganization of the City Government was possible. The lesson learned was that the citizens of New-York interested in its good name and welfare could take its affairs into their own hands in spite of any organization.

It was necessary to have politics taken out. Democrats could not be expected to vote for Republicans, nor Republicans for Democrats, if the result was the use of office for their detriment. It was necessary for good government to have municipal politics lifted out of municipal political contests, the question being whether offices should be filled by persons at the beck of political organizations or in the interest of the welfare of the city.

"We shall have to meet the same enemy as in 1894," continued Mr. Larocque. "The Tammany organization is strong, united, and unprincipled. It relies on dissensions and trickery and must be met with a united front by citizens of every political faith who realize that National politics have nothing to do with municipal affairs. It seems to me that Good Government Clubs should be devoted to the redemption of the city from partisan administration. Occupying this position, they should be able to rally all good citizens in the cause, irrespective of politics. And now what is the pleasure of the convention?"

On motion of De Forest Grant the Chairman appointed J. Augustus Johnson, C. W. Bowne, and Percival Knauth a Committee on Credentials, and Eugene Frayer Oliver Payne, and Julius Levinson a Committee on Rules.

On motion of George W. Miller the following Committee on Resolutions and Platform was appointed, all resolutions and suggestions relating to the platform to be referred to it without debate.

Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Ely, G. M. Bayne, A. B. Mason, C. C. Nadal, O. C. Semple, G. W. Arnold, John D. Townsend, Dr. John A. Beuerman, Magnus Gross, E. Reyhing, Edwin Talham, R. K. Brown, R. S. Dey, C. L. Meyer, J. W. Wilkins, H. E. Adelman, Gifford Pinchot, and G. H. Cassett.

On motion of E. D. Page the following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed:

J. R. Burnet, the Rev. J. P. Peters, F. S. Dodd, C. Goadley, C. C. Buel, E. S. Hobbs, F. Skinner, J. J. Concannon, Dr. R. Kunitzer, Peter Wolf, Felix Hamburger, C. S. Davison, G. W. Debevoise, William Butcher, F. D. Wilsey, J. H. Steinhardt, A. L. Wolbarst, Jacques Belzer, E. Meyer, and C. H. Ruck.

Before the Committee on Resolutions was appointed, J. Augustus Johnson desired to amend the appointing resolution by directing the committee to reaffirm the platforms of the Good Government Clubs and the Committe of Seventy last year, but he was ruled as not in order.

B. Frayer wanted the Committee on Permanent Organization to provide for an Executive Committee, but this amendment was lost, after some temperate debate.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there was no contest, and that every delegate was properly authenticated.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported unanimously in favor of the following officers, and the report was adopted by acclamation:

Chairman—Charles Stewart Davison.

Vice Presidents—James C. Carter, R. F. Culby, A. Von Briesen, John A. Stewart, William B. Hornblower, the Rev. L. H. Schwab, and J. H. C. Nevius.

Secretary—De Forest Grant.

Treasurer—J. Blumberg.

The officers being installed, Chairman Davison said that he would not attempt to go over ground covered by Mr. Larocque. Good Government Clubs were simply for a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city and in facor of local self-government and ballot reform.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the temporary officers, the Committee on Rules, reported in favor of no member speaking twice on the same subject, so long as any member who had not spoken desired to speak, and claimed the floor; of speeches being limited to five minutes, except by consent of the convention, and to ten minutes, except by the consent of three-fourths of the members, and that the ordinary rules of Parliamentary law as laid down by Cushing's Manual, be the rules of the convention. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, as follows, was received with ringing cheers for every paragraph, and that in regard to excise was loudly applauded.

We, the representatives of the Confederated Good Government Clubs of the City of New-York, in convention assembled, reaffirm the declarations of principles set forth in the platform adopted at the last convention, to the effect that municipal government is a matter of business administration and should have no relation to State or National politics; and we hereby declare that we will support for municipal or county offices only such candidates as represent our principles, and whose characters and careers inspire confidence in the sincerity of their professions.

We again declare our belief:

First.—In the entire separation of municipal elections from State and National elections.

Second.—In local self-government for all cities of this State, that is to say, the regulation and control of municipal affairs by the voters of the city whose interests are involved, and not by the Legislature of the State.

Third.—In the extension of Civil Service rules to all departments of our City Government.

Fourth.—In election laws which will prevent fraudulent registration, protect the voter from bribery and intimidation, secure a secret ballot, together with an honest count, and avoid unjust discrimination in favor of any political party or parties.

Fifth.—In strict enforcement of the naturalization laws.

We demand that the subject of excise regulations, including those governing the sale of liquor, wines, and beer on Sunday, so far as they affect this city, be relegated to the control of the citizens thereof.

We heartily congratulate the people of this city upon the great improvement in its municipal government, brought about by the administration of Mayor Strong.

We especially commend the honest and fearless course of the Board of Police Commissioners, and the efficient manner in which the Street Cleaning Commissioners have cleaned the streets.

We appeal to the people of this city to cast aside party prejudices, and to combine with us in a determined effort to elect candidates chosen solely with reference to their fitness and integrity, and who will administer their office in a strictly non-partisan manner.

And we especially appeal to the people to select for the eight important judicial positions which are to filled at the approaching election men whose character, learning, ability, and experience will secure public confidence and do honor to the bench.

When miscellaneous business was in order, after the platform had been adopted, Preble Tucker offered a resolution for the appointment of an Executive Committee, to consist of one delegate from each organization, nine others to be appointed by the Chairman, and the Chairman and Secretary ex officio to take steps to secure the co-operation of all citizens opposed to Tammany Hall and desirous of securing non-partisan government for New-York City, and that adjournment should be subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Tucker said that there was nothing in the resolution that might not be passed in perfect safety. It had been stated in some of the papers that the Good Government Clubs had been "called off," but they could afford to rest under such imputation.

Several delegates wanted to amend the resolution. One wanted "or any other partisan organization" after Tammany Hall.

"If that is so," shouted a delegate, "we might as well adjourn at once."

Eugene Frayer wanted the committee to be composed of one from each delegation, and one for every six delegates, which would make the committee thirty-six, and to give the committee no instructions. It was objected that such a committee would be too large.

Finally, Mr. Tucker's resolution was adopted after reference to Tammany Hall had been stricken out.

GLADNESS IN ABINGDON SQUARE

CHILDREN SING TO THE MUSIC OF RAMPONE'S BAND.

Their Parents and Grandparents, Too, Were There to Enjoy the Concert—Dancing in Near-by Houses.

Many a heart was made glad last night in Abingdon Square.

Thousands of people, from babies in arms to grandmothers with only a few of their allotted years left, were there during the entire evening, and all who could hear listened and enjoyed, and all who could sing joined in the popular songs that Conductor Rampone's band played. Little Kitty Rampone led the singing.

It was a glorious night for the residents of the Ninth Ward, and a satisfactory one for Conductor Rampone, who sent fully 8,000 persons home with music in their hearts.

People of every age, nationality, and occupation began to arrive in Abingdon Square at 7 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock the square was impassable. The houses about it were decorated, their windows were filled with attentive listeners, and happy parties danced in their rooms to the music from the square.

The songs that have made the concerts and little Kitty Rampone popular were played, and thousands of children joined in them, and sent their melodies into far away windows, there to soothe many who were unable to stand the fatigue of being in the square.

Little, smudgy-faced girls and boys sang as only happy, healthy youngsters can, and enjoyed their music to an extent that is only possible with those who love music because of the responsiveness of their natures to its melodies. Their parents and grandparents, many of them day laborers, were familiar with the songs from hearing them sung about their homes, and they joined in the singing as best they could, even though in many instances they were holding tired children in their arms. Sleepy children rubbed their eyes and then sang. Then they dozed again, while awaiting the playing of another song with which they were familiar.

One little fellow in his father's arms would sing a bar or two, and then play away in high glee on a harmonica until the music ceased; and all the while his big, grimy parent patiently held him and commended his efforts.

To the dance tunes that were played the immense gathering swayed in unison, and kept time with the musicians, while those more fortunately situated in the surrounding dwellings and clubrooms danced and laughed, and reluctantly stopped when the music ceased.

All the selections were those of a light nature, although there were some operatic airs and songs among them. But the concert would not have been a success, and would not have accomplished the good that it did, if "The School Play Ground," "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard," "My Dad's the Engineer," and other songs of the same nature had not been given, for these have won abiding places in the hearts of the young Ninth Warders, and made Kitty their idol.

At the conclusion of "My Dad's the Engineer" the little leader was presented with a horseshoe of flowers as large as herself, and, later, when she was carried through the crowd with it in her hands, round after round of applause greeted her, and children climbed into their parents' arms to call to her.

Leader Rampone had a novelty in store for his admirers, which he termed the "Advance and Retreat of the Salvation Army," in which a corps of the army was to be taken part under Brig. Gen. Evans. But the General was unable

AZOTE STILL CHAMPION

Big Trotter from California Adds Beuzetta to His List of Victims.

RECORD LOWERED TO 2:05 1-2

After the Race Beuzetta Is Sold for $14,500—A Splendid Patronage for the Third Day at Fleetwood.

[illegible] and Kentucky have been in [illegible] for a score of years as to the [illegible] merits of their trotters. In that [illegible] ger State secured one world's [illegible] Sunol won the championship [illegible] day afternoon, at Fleet- [illegible] Sunny Slope had another [illegible] contest between its [illegible] and the four-year-old [illegible] from the heart of the blue- [illegible]

[illegible] a purse of $5,000, and re- [illegible] victory for the repre- [illegible] den State. During its [illegible] record for Fleetwood [illegible] Park [illegible] a second and a quarter, [illegible] its best heat in 2:05½. At the [illegible] mark for trotting [illegible] Azote himself hav- [illegible] ing [illegible] nearly a month ago on the [illegible] course.

This [illegible] unpublished before a crowd of [illegible] point of vant- [illegible]age on the [illegible] the battlefield where [illegible] sulky met was [illegible] occupied at [illegible] The unshaded part of the [illegible] was the only space that was [illegible] Not only was the temporary [illegible] north side of the clubhouse [illegible] large one at the southern [illegible] normal number of eager sight- [illegible] a gala day for old Fleetwood [illegible] a fitting tribute to the efforts [illegible] Club of New-York has made [illegible] high-class sport at its sixth [illegible] meeting. The conditions [illegible] for Beuzetta defeated the [illegible] presence of the-for-all trotters [illegible] other crack [illegible] field, but [illegible] had any business [illegible] The latter is owned [illegible] had not [illegible] from Lexington [illegible] been here [illegible] praises [illegible] sophisticated [illegible] chance to win [illegible] beaten him [illegible] trotter [illegible] Ayers, [illegible] rious of [illegible] time, [illegible] spired by the prospect [illegible] said to [illegible] Duryea, who made the [illegible] He has [illegible] probably acted [illegible] has already made [illegible] in light-harness stock.

Azote, Klamath, Beuzetta and [illegible] faced the flag in the [illegible] their positions from the pole [illegible] named. Two attempts were [illegible] the cracks well in [illegible] Cupid started on a [illegible] shift his gait broke [illegible] a small chance he had. Azote [illegible] beaten on of [illegible] never approached [illegible] Klamath and Beuzetta [illegible] three lengths separating [illegible]

The first quarter was reached [illegible] the half in 1:03, three-quarters [illegible] the mile in 2:09½.

The preliminary skirmish was [illegible] a disappointment. Beuzetta's [illegible] "Wait for the next heat." [illegible] she did make it very warm for [illegible] ite. A splendid start was obtained [illegible] fourth try. Beuzetta challenged [illegible] gelding at once, and the greatest race [illegible] seen at Fleetwood was on. The game [illegible] year-old lapped Azote to the first quarter, which was made in 0:30¼.

Along the back stretch the positions were unchanged until they were near the wire. The leader completed half the journey in 1:01¼, with the filly still struggling resolutely in his wake. From that point Beuzetta seemed to gain a little, but there was in the track at the Point of Rocks its deepest. After climbing the hill, Azote had about the same margin as before, and he passed the three-quarter pole in 1:32. This was a 2:04 clip to that point, and there was still a chance that Beuzetta could close the gap. It proved too much of a task for the filly, and as she gave up the chase Azote came on without a waver and was four lengths ahead when he reached the wire. The mile in 2:05½ is a revelation to the metropolis in the way of speed, and is faster than any trotter or pacer had ever gone before at Fleetwood.

Starter Walker made the official announcement that the gelding record had been lowered, and the one for the track as well. This caused more excitement than the race itself, for at no time was there any doubt as to the respective merits of the great rivals after Azote had turned into the home stretch.

After Beuzetta was pulled up her driver discovered that she had cast a shoe. As the official time of her mile was 2:06¼, the feat was greater in the face of this mishap. Raymond wisely decided that Klamath was not suitable for such company, and just managed to save his distance. An admiring crowd followed the horses to the cooling-off tent, and stood around, twenty deep, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the much-envied blacksmith as he attached the glistening bit of steel to Beuzetta's foot.

It was said that Azote inhaled 350 gallons of ozonized oxygen just before the heat.

The third heat was the counterpart of the second, except in the time made. The first quarter was done in 0:30½, the half in 1:02½, the three-quarters in 1:34½, and the mile in 2:07. Azote's victory was certainly a most popular one, and, on coming back to the stand after the last heat, he was received with the greatest applause. Secretary Hedges handed McDowell, the driver of the champion, a magnificent horseshoe of choice flowers, with the words "Old Fleetwood" in everlastings across the middle. The clever reinsman was compelled to doff his cap time and again at fresh bursts of applause.

Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club, appeared on the starter's box and attempted to address the spectators. His speech was lost, however, owing to the hubbub over the race. Later in the afternoon Starter Walker announced that for to-morrow, as a special attraction, Azote would attempt to beat the world's trotting record of 2:03¾ for a purse of $2,000.

The second event on the card, the 2:40 trot for two-year-olds, brought out six starters with Fred. S. Moody a very hot favorite. Some time was lost owing to Fausetelle not having arrived at the track.

When a start was finally effected, the tardy filly acted in an atrocious manner, plunging and kicking all the way to the quarter pole, Moody, as expected, went out at once, took the pole, and was never bothered, winning easily in 2:23½.

The second heat was a little more stirring. Silverlake made a diligent effort to wrest the lead from the Wilkes gelding, but it was no use, Moody winning the heat and race in 2:21.

The third race opened with Bouncer a strong favorite. Her performances this season warranted the choice, and she certainly upheld her reputation. Futurity had the pole, but at the turn Miss McGregor forged ahead and held the lead to the wire. Bouncer made a grand-stand finish, but was a little late with her rush, and the other mare had a new mark of 2:13. In the second heat, Miss McGregor again went to the front. Eastview challenged her coming home, but was carried off her feet in the second quarter. Bouncer had been going steadily in the rear, and at the point of rocks came up on Andrew's call in splendid style, nailing McGregor in the stretch and winning the heat by a length in 2:14.

The third and fourth heats were repetitions of the second, Bouncer having plenty of speed left in both miles.

The three pacing luminaries—Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Robert J.—were again paraded. Their struggle is on to-day's card, and promises to be even more exciting than the great race of yesterday.

The following are the summaries:

Free-for-All-Class.—Trotting—Purse $5,000.
Azote, b. g., by Whips-Josie, by Whipple's Hambletonian, (McDowell).....1 1 1
Beuzetta, ch. f., (Macey).....3 2 2
Klamath, b. g., (Raymond).....2 3 3
Dan Cupid, b. s., (Walker).....dis
Time—2:09½; 2:05½; 2:07.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse $2,000.
Fred S. Moody, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes-Montrose, by Sutton, (Dickerson).....1 1
Silverlake, blk. c., (Macey).....2 2
Lady Del Mar, ch. f., (Baldwin).....3 3
Faustelle, ch. f., (Kinney).....5 4
Ella Madison, b. f., (Miller).....4dis
Bingen, b. c., (Titer).....dis
Time—2:23½; 2:21.

2:19 Class.—Trotting—Purse $3,000.
Bouncer, b. f., by Hummer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen, (Andrews).....2 1 1 1
Miss McGregor, b. m., by Robert McGregor, (Baldwin).....1 2 2 3
Brunhilde, g. m., (McCarthy).....4 3 6 2
Eastview, br. g., (Kelly).....5 4 3 4
Futurity, b. c., (Howell).....6 5 4 5
Henrietta G., ch. m., (F. P. Doble)..7 8 7 6
Charming Chimes, blk. c., (Geers).....8 7 4 dr
Lady M., br. m., (Beekman).....9 6 8 dr
Little Tobe, b. s., (Merrifield).....3 5 dr
Time—2:13; 2:14; 2:13½; 2:13¼.

The programme for to-day includes the following. If yesterday's card was good enough to draw the thousands who went to Fleetwood, to-day's should certainly increase the numbers immensely.

2:25 Class.—Purse $3,000—Sidney Smith, b. h., by Sidney; John F. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boston, b. g., by Don. Wilkes; John Mariner, Norfolk, Va.
Fitz Royal, b. h., by Prince Regent; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.
Julia O., b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes; M. C. Stone, Washington, D. C.
Precieuse, b. m., by Stamboula; Thomas E. Scanlan, Boston, Mass.
Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, L. I.
Brown Lace, b. m., by Volmer, George J. Harley, Great Neck, L. I.
Ella May, br. m., by Nephew; George W. Merratt, Greenwich, Conn.
Tom Medium, blk. h., by Riley Medium; William Detsch, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rigmarole, b. m., by Prince Orloff; Newark Farm, Newark, Del.
Mary C., b. m., by Almonarch, (A. G. Vosburgh,)
Charles S. Green, New-Hartford, N. Y.
Lynne Bel, blk. h., by St. Bel; Bither & Walker, Hartford, Conn.
Elfin T. Wilkes, gr. h., by Messenger Wilkes; Charles S. Green, New-Hartford, N. Y.
Iron Bar, gr. h., by Temple Bar; J. L. Lindsay, Richmond, Va.
Beverley, blk. h., by Sable Wilkes; William Beckerlie, Danbury, Conn.
Sable Wilkes; William Beckerlie, Danbury, Conn.
Etiquette, ch. m., by Alcantara; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Ethel, blk. h., by Egbert; Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Free-for-All Pacing.—$5,000. John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes-Dame Wood, by Wedgewood; M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill.
Joe Patchen, 2:04, bl. h., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young; John G. Taylor, Chenasee, Ill.
Robert J., 2:01½, b. h., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.
Mascot, 2:04, b. g., by Deceiver-Miss Delmore; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y.
Directly, 2:07¼, blk. h., by Direct-Mabel, by Naubuc; M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.

2:21 Class, Trotting.—$2,000. Maggie Campbell, br. m., by Pamlico; A. Merrifield, Baltimore, Md.
Quality, b. m., by Electioneer; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y.
Comanche, b. s., by Mambrino King; Alonzo McDonald, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lady Fargo, b. m., by Happy Medium; W. Spencer, Elizabeth, N. J.
Bayreuth, b. h., by Stranger; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.
Marie Jansen, b. m., by Bettertom; W. M. Halsted, New-York.
Alconer, b. h., by Alcyone; W. M. Halsted, New-York City.
Azmon, b. h., by Azmoor; C. W. Kellogg, New-York.
Roseline, br. m., by Red Wilkes; Eben Clark, Allentown, Penn.
B. L. C., b. g., by Norwood; Thomas Grady, Academy P. O., Penn.
Lulu F., b. m., by Christmas; M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal.
King Harry, b. g., by Pater Pinder; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.
Uncle Josh, rn. h., by Arsaces; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.
Miss Huon, b. m., by Huon; Charles S. Greene, New-Hartford, N. Y.
Eiffel T. Wilkes, gr. h., by Messenger Wilkes; Charles S. Greene, New-Hartford, N. Y.
Marble Chief, b. h., by Madison Wilkes; E. N. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Albert, b. m., by Albert; Oakmere Farm, New-Windsor, N. Y.

ATHLETES MAKE GREAT RECORDS.

Sheriff and Sweeny Distinguish Themselves at Travers Island.

The cream of the athletic talent of this city gathered at Travers Island yesterday to take part in open events, given under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club. World's records were to be the marks at which the contestants aimed, and "Tommy" Conneff and Sheriff succeeded in establishing new records for the mile and the running high jump.

[illegible] only one to respond to the call [illegible] he outdid himself by doing [illegible] performance of 6 feet 5 inches. [illegible] was at 5 feet, then 5 feet [illegible] feet. Finally, after having [illegible] inches, and in the most [illegible] possible, he beat the [illegible] the bar by an inch and [illegible] jump was 6 feet 4½ [illegible] Ireland. The onlookers [illegible] would have done 6 feet [illegible] the record in such [illegible]

[illegible] the second event [illegible] Wefers and Lee [illegible] B. J. Wefers, [illegible] Lee 4 yards) [illegible] a good break [illegible] a splendid pace, [illegible] yard in front of [illegible] The time was [illegible] seconds.

In the second [illegible] scratch, and [illegible] showed on [illegible] him George [illegible] (2½ yards) and [illegible] Halpin, [illegible] a match [illegible] Lee a half [illegible] easily, [illegible] several [illegible] away. The [illegible] mounted [illegible] every inch of [illegible] was a foot- [illegible] quantity. [illegible] winning [illegible] a yard. [illegible] who [illegible] spectators [illegible] millers of [illegible] been running [illegible] for [illegible] The starters [illegible] three-quar- [illegible] an the distance [illegible] Carter [illegible] off in the [illegible] they ran like [illegible] when Conneff [illegible] sent in the [illegible] slow time [illegible] of the pace [illegible] and led [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] paced him [illegible] the little Irishman [illegible] 3-5, which is [illegible] ance of F. [illegible] when [illegible] the bad, his [illegible] it was the [illegible] seen in this [illegible] a performance [illegible] of 1:35, when [illegible] blew in the [illegible] stretch. At [illegible] sniff with [illegible] favorable opportunity [illegible] ripe for Kilpatrick [illegible] attempt [illegible] record. Kilpatrick [illegible] ance. Remington [illegible] were the starters [illegible] and white handkerchief [illegible] Kilpatrick [illegible] by the quarter [illegible] 0:56 3-5, and [illegible] grand style, reaching [illegible] the tape in [illegible] 1:55 2-5, when [illegible] Remington [illegible] and the others [illegible] beaten off.

Previous to the [illegible] Stephen Chase, holder of [illegible] 120-yard hurdle record, attempted [illegible] a new mark for this event, but failed after [illegible] at the first stick. Without doubt Chase [illegible] handler, having all the points of the [illegible] to a nicety. The time of the [illegible]

In the evening a [illegible] entertainment of superior excellence was [illegible] were many women present, it being [illegible] at the club's pretty Summer [illegible] summary of the events follows:

120-Yard Dash. Handicap. (scratch,) won; George Sandford, [illegible] Wefer, second; T. I. Lee, [illegible] (scratch,) third. Time—0:12.

One-Mile Run, Scratch.—T. W. Orton, second. Time—4:[illegible]

Half-Mile Run, Scratch.—A. M. Remington second. Time—2:[illegible]

Exhibition High Jump.—M. F. [illegible] won; [illegible] inches.

A comparison of the intermediate [illegible] by Conneff and Bacon in their respective [illegible] breaking performances is as follows:

	Conneff.	Bacon.
Quarter	1:06 2-5	
Half	2:06 3-5	
Three-quarters	3:10 4-5	
One mile	4:15 3-5	

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

Were Lucky in Hitting the Ball at the Right Time.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Louisville, 5.
Cleveland, 10; Boston, 5.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 0.
Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 5.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	65	36	.644
2—Cleveland	69	40	.633
3—Boston	57	44	.564
4—Brooklyn	58	45	.563
5—Philadelphia	57	45	.559
6—Pittsburg	59	47	.557
7—Chicago	57	48	.543
8—Cincinnati	54	47	.535
9—New-York	58	50	.515
10—Washington	31	64	.326
11—St. Louis	32	73	.305
12—Louisville	24	77	.238

Three thousand persons witnessed the game of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and a one-sided contest it proved to be. The Cincinnatis received a warm reception, owing to the fact that "Eddie" Burke and Buck Ewing, two former favorites in this city, were on the team.

The visitors played a perfect fielding game, and their batting was fully as good as that of the New-Yorks, and, if anything, heavier, but their hits were too much scattered to be of any service, as they only scored one run during the game, and it was an earned run in the second inning, on a two-bagger by Miller, who went to third on Smith's sacrifice, and scored on the throw-in of Gray's high fly to Tiernan in right field.

The batting of the New-Yorks was very timely, and they managed to get in a run or so in almost every inning. Fuller started off in great shape in the first inning, with a hit, and went to second on a sacrifice by Tiernan. Van Haltren got his base on balls, and was forced out at second by Wilson, which sent Fuller to third. Then Bannon bunted the ball slowly to Gray at third, and Fuller scored the first run of the game. That Burke has many warm admirers in this city was clearly shown in the third inning, when he received a diamond-studded locket.

The New-Yorks scored their second run in this inning, as Fuller got his base on balls, and Tiernan followed with a clean hit. Both men were advanced a base on Van Halten's sacrifice, and Fuller scored on the throw-in of Wilson's fly to Miller.

The New-Yorks scratched a run in the fourth inning without a hit being made. Burns got his base on balls, went to third on Farrell's hard hit to the pitcher, and scored on Rusie's out, from Gray to Ewing. They had fully as much luck in the following inning, when Tiernan got his base on balls, went to second on a sacrifice, and scored on a hit which really should have been an error.

A hit, a base on balls, a two-bagger, and a single gave the New-Yorks three runs in the sixth inning, and to this heavy lead they added one more run in the eighth inning.

The fielding on both sides was excellent. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss	2	2	2	4	1
Tiernan, rf	1	2	3	0	0
V'n H'l'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Bannon, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Burns, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b	2	2	0	4	0
Farrell, c	1	3	0	1	1
Rusie, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	8	12	27	11	2

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burke, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Ewing, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Miller, rf	1	3	3	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Gray, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Vaughn, c	0	0	2	1	0
Parrott, p	0	2	0	1	0
Total	1	9	24	11	0

New-York	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	—8
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Cincinnati, 10. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Parrott, 5. Struck out—By Rusie, 15; by Parrott, 2. Three-base hit—Miller. Two-base hits—Miller, (2,) Rusie. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Van Haltren, Stafford. Double plays—Smith and Ewing, McPhee and Ewing; Fuller, Stafford, and Bannon. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Stafford, Hoy. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYNS' LIVELY BATTING.

They Won the Game with Louisville in One Inning.

Fresh from their victory over the New-Yorks, the Louisvilles visited Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, but they failed to carry their good luck with them, as the Brooklyns in the second inning placed 8 runs to their credit. Two men were put out in this inning before the Brooklyns got down to their work. Anderson started the good work with a single, and Burrell was given his base on balls. Then singles were made by Daub and Griffin, Shindle got in a two-bagger, and Corcoran followed with a single. Schoch was given his base on balls, Daly came to the rescue with a two-bagger, and Lachance followed with a single, scoring Daly, which made the eighth run of the inning.

The Brooklyns had another streak of luck in the fifth inning, when they scored 4 more runs. Daly was given his base on balls and scored on a home-run hit by Lachance. After the next two men were disposed of, Daub was hit by a pitched ball, and took his base. McDermott got into a dispute with Umpire Burnham and was ordered out of the game. He tried to hit the umpire, but was prevented from doing so by the players. Gettinger was put in to pitch, Griffin hit Daub scored.

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Holmes, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Has'mr', 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Sabin	0	0	1	1	2
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Shugart, ss	1	1	1	6	0
Spies, c	0	0	4	0	0
Get'ger, cf-p	0	0	2	2	1
M'Derm't, p	0	0	0	2	0
Wright, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Total	5	8	24	14	3

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	4	3	0
Shindle, 3b	2	2	1	1	1
Corcor'n, ss	1	1	5	0	2
Shoch, lf	2	1	2	0	1
Daly, 2b	2	1	2	8	1
L'ch'nce, 1b	1	1	8	7	2
Anders'n, rf	1	1	3	2	0
Burrell, c	1	0	2	0	1
Daub, p	2	2	2	4	0
Total	13	12	27	9	6

Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	—13

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Daub, 6; off McDermott, 4; off Gettinger, 1. Struck out—By Daub, 2; by McDermott, 1; by Gettinger, 1. Home runs—Griffin, Lachance. Three-base hit—Hasamaear. Two-base hits—Shugart, Shindle, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Spies. Stolen bases—Shindle, Daly. Double plays—Shugart, O'Brien, and Hasamaear. Wild pitches—McDermott, 1; Daub, 1. Hit with pitched ball—By McDermott, 1; by Daub, 1. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	—5
Cleveland	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	—10

Hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 16. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Hits—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Terry and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Keefe.

AT BALTIMORE.

The first game was given to Baltimore by a score of 9 to 0 on account of non-arrival of Pittsburg team.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	0	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	—11
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5

Hits—Baltimore, 13; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Foreman and Merritt. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and O'Day.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Game called at end of seventh inning on account of darkness.

Hits—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Irwin, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; McDougall, Breitenstein, and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

ORANGE WON EASILY.

Had the Ball Hard in the Game with Hollywood.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Orange Athletic Club baseball players played all around their rivals, the Hollywood Baseball Club, this afternoon on the Orange Oval, and defeated them handily. The visitors were all college players, considered cracks, but their pitcher was easily hit, and also gave eight bases on balls.

ORANGE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Hamm, 2b	2	1	2	3	0
Place, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Morrison, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Harris, 3b	2	2	0	2	0
Cushing, ss	2	0	0	6	0
Wiley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Coogan, c	1	2	9	0	0
M'Grath, p	1	1	0	4	0
Priest, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	12	23	15	1

HOLLYWOOD.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Quimby, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
Bradley, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	1	2	7	0	2
H. O'C'r, 2b	1	2	8	4	2
C. O'C'n'r, c	0	0	4	3	0
H. B'k'r, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Millard, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Donnelly, ss	0	1	1	5	1
J. B'k'w, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	6	21	15	5

Orange	1	0	2	4	0	3	5	.	.	—15
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Orange, 5. Hollywood, 2. First base on errors—Orange, 2. Hollywood, 1. Left on bases—Orange, 7. Hollywood, 5. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 4; off Bradley, 3. Struck out—By Priest, 1; by Bradley, 1. Stolen bases—Thomas, (3,) Bradley, Westervelt. Place. Two-base hits—Hatch, H. O'Connor, Donnelly, Coogan, Murray. Three-base hits—Kelly, Horner. Home run—Horner. Double plays—Donnelly, H. O'Connor, and Kelly; H. O'Connor and Kelly, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Murray. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

LASKER AND TSCHIGORIN.

They Are Tied in the Big Chess Match at Hastings.

HASTINGS, England, Aug. 28.—The eighteenth round of the international chessmasters' tournament was played at Brassey's Institute to-day. Gunsberg beat Albin in a French defense after 42 moves. Lasker beat Vergani in a Ruy Lopez after 34 moves. Tarrasch beat Janowski in a queen's gambit declined after 28 moves. Steinitz beat Tinsley in a P—Q 4 opening after 33 moves. Blackburne beat Pollock in a Philidor after 65 moves. Burn beat Walbrodt in a French defense after 32 moves. Schlechter beat Pillsbury in a queen's gambit declined after 48 moves. Teichmann beat Bird in a P—KB 4 game after 45 moves, and Mieses and Tschigorin drew a Scotch game after 53 moves.

The games between Marco against Mason and Bardeleben against Schiffers stood adjourned.

The nineteenth round will be played on Friday. The scores up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	7	11	Pillsbury	13½	4½
*Bardeleben	8½	8½	Pollock	8	10
Bird	7½	10½	Schiffers	7½	8½
Blackburne	8	10	Schlechter	10	8
Burn	8½	9½	Steinitz	11	7
*Gunsberg	8	9	Tarrasch	11	7
*Janowski	7½	9½	*Teichmann	9	8
*Lasker	14	3	Tinsley	8½	11½
*Marco	6	10	Tschigorin	14	4
*Mason	8	8	Vergani	5	15
Mieses	6	12	*Walbrodt	9½	7½

Total number of games decided, 198.

COOPER WINS TWO RACES

The Detroit Cyclist Adds to His List of First Prizes in Canada.

BEATS RIGBY, COULTER, AND BARNETT

A Big Crowd of Spectators and Fine Sport at the National Circuit Race Tournament at London, Ont.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 28.—On the fine third-of-a-mile track on the banks of the river Thames to-day the National circuit race meet of the London Bicycle Club was most successfully conducted. The attendance was over 5,000, and splendid racing was seen in every event. Last night the city turned out en masse to meet the circuit chasers upon their arrival. The depot was bathed in red fire and to-day was a general holiday in the city. Under such conditions, the racing men will run good races, whether prizes are given or not.

In both open events to-day "Tom" Cooper was again the winner, bringing his list of first this week to seven. In both events little Rigby of Cleveland pushed Cooper hard to the tape, proving himself a worthy foe.

Marshall Wells took a handicap race, which is usual with him, as he has won at each meet in the Canadian circuit.

The mile open to-day had eight starters in the final heat, with Van Herik and Lund as pacemakers. Rigby caught the tandem, with Coulter next and Kennedy, Cooper, Bliss, Barnhardt, McLeod, and Maddox following in the order named. The pacing opened a gap, and Kennedy fell out in the first lap. McLeod followed in the second and Barnhardt in the third. Maddox, from last position, closed up the three-length gap very pluckily, but reached the party just as Cooper started his sprint.

Rigby started as Cooper came into the stretch, and the two met thirty yards from home and fought to the ten-yard mark, where Cooper drew slightly to the good and crossed the tape a half-length ahead, in 2:06. Coulter ran third, Bliss and Maddox fourth and fifth, respectively, close up. Summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Marshall Wells (40 yards) won, Brown (20 yards) second, Kennedy (30 yards) third. Time—1:01.

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Rigby second, Coulter third. Time—2:06.

Mile Open, Tandem, Class B.—McIntosh and McCarthy won, De Cardy and Lund second, Anderson and Bainbridge third. Time—2:34 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, (65 yards,) won; A. E. Young, Toronto, (105 yards,) second; W. H. Carman, London, (85 yards,) third. Time—2:05.

Two-Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Rigby second, Barnett third. Time—5:14 1-5.

Exhibition mile by McLeod. Time—2:05 1-5.

DETAILS OF STAUBACH'S RIDE.

The Double Century on Sunday Was a Remarkable Run.

Many of the unpublished incidents of that remarkable double century run made by Capt. Charles P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club last Sunday furnish a chapter full of interest to wheelmen. Of course, it is now quite generally known that the famous mileage man rode from this city to Philadelphia and return, starting from the office of The New-York Times in this city and turning at the City Hall in the Pennsylvania metropolis. Accompanied by Bartsch and Nonnenbacher on a tandem, the Captain began his trip at exactly 2:50 A. M.

Jersey City was reached at 4:10, and the Manhattan tandem at once started in to pace the single rider on his long journey. The run to Market and Broad Streets in Newark, a distance of nine miles, was made in 55 minutes, good time, considering that it was entirely over rough cobbles, liberally bestrewn with glass. To make the run in this time was to give the riders a severe shaking up. Approaching Newark, the first signs of daylight appeared, and the lamps were extinguished. It was the riders' intention to leave the lamps at Newark or a little further on, but no one was found astir at this early hour and the lamps were carried on beyond Plainfield, fortunately so, as events proved.

The corner at Broad and Market Streets was passed at 5:05 o'clock. Considerable rough riding over cobblestones was necessary until Frelinghuysen Avenue was reached. This was not found in good condition, owing to the heavy accumulation of dust. Elizabeth was passed at 5:50—five minutes late.

The road from Elizabeth to Cranford, Westfield, and Plainfield was in good shape, and the eleven-mile run to the Clinton House, two miles beyond Plainfield was made in 27 minutes, very fast going, indeed. Here a stop was made to light the lamps. New-Brunswick, ten miles away, was reached in 31 minutes, arriving at 6:57, three minutes ahead of the schedule. No stop was made, and, with a last look over the macadam roadway, the cyclists made their wheels revolve rapidly over the red-clay road leading to Franklin Park. From the Park to Princeton, 12 miles, the rapid pace was maintained, the party arriving at 8:13, seven minutes ahead of time. Valuable time was lost in trying to get a cup of coffee, and the riders were compelled to go on without it.

From Princeton to Lawrenceville the road was so heavy, with a thick red dust that the wheels could hardly be forced through it, certainly not with any speed. The macadam road from Lawrenceville to Trenton was in good shape, and by riding at a 2:45 clip the lost time was regained and by forty-seven miles from New-York was reached on time at 9:05 A. M.

This ride of sixty-seven miles, including about eleven miles of cobble stones, covered in 6 hours, was a great feat, and its genuine merit can only be appreciated by one who has ridden it under similar conditions. The strain of maintaining the fast pace told on the riders, and Trenton it was decided to stop for strengthening. After a short delay they were again mounted and, crossing into Pennsylvania, the narrow side path, eleven miles to Bristol, was covered at a rapid rate. This side path, about six inches wide, runs along the edge of the road, and a swerve of an inch or two brings the rider to grief either in the ditch to the left or the deeply rutted, baked sand road to the right. The path was well held by both tandem and trailer, and only incident of this run was a collision with an unknown rider. He started to step to one side from the path after a dismount, but did not move quickly enough to avoid being struck by the tandem. The shock threw him against Staubach's wheel, and a tumble was the result. Both the tandem and Staubach's wheel pulled out unscathed, but the stranger's rear wheel was smocked badly out of shape.

Just beyond Bristol some pedestrians refused the wheels passage, and the tandem had a fair bit of the dust of the road. Things then went well for a few miles, until near Torresdale where the road was almost impassable, indeed, it had been from Trenton. No side path was available, and the men had to plunge along in an ocean of dust. Staubach

POLICEMEN MADE A MISTAKE

Three Southerners Complain of Being Unjustly Arrested on a North River Pier—They Threaten Suits.

Leon Kahn and Benjamin Greil, who described themselves as merchants of Montgomery, Ala., and Max L. Weil, a lawyer, of Pensacola, Fla., called at Police Headquarters yesterday and told Acting Chief Conlin of the bad treatment they had received at the hands of two policemen and a Central Office detective.

They said that when they were about to board the Albany boat at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, about 9 A. M., the policemen seized them by the collars and placed them under arrest. Central Office Detective Vallely joined the policemen, and Superintendent Logan of the pier also came up.

The three men said that when they demanded to know why they were being arrested the policemen told them they had been arrested on suspicion of being "crooks."

"We were highly indignant," they told the Acting Chief; "but the officers took us to an unfrequented spot on the pier. There they said that Mr. Greil resembled a crook whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Superintendent Logan said that he was sure he had seen Mr. Greil under arrest in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of picking pockets. We told the officers they had made a mistake, and showed them papers to prove that we were not 'crooks,' but respectable gentlemen. The officers then became convinced of their mistake, and made all sorts of apologies. They wanted to buy our tickets for the boat, and also invited us to luncheon. We declined their offer, and they begged us not to say anything about the occurrence. We told them we would make a complaint at Headquarters. The officers did not take us to any station house. We think the numbers of the two policemen are 639 and 661."

Acting Chief Conlin referred the three men to Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. Mr. O'Brien was out, and the men became impatient and left the building. They threatened to bring suit against the steamboat company for damages.

Acting Captain O'Brien said to the reporters: "There is nothing wrong about the arrest of these men. I have men detailed every day on the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street to look out for 'crooks,' and this morning word was sent to us that the police officers stationed there had detained three men who were suspected of being 'crooks.' We are looking for these thieves, and have given descriptions of them to the officers on the piers. I sent Detective Vallely there, and, of course, he saw that a mistake had been made and the men were released. There isn't any outrage about it. The officers were on the alert, but got hold of the wrong men."

JUMPED FROM THE ROOF TO DEATH

Edward Hutchings, Formerly a Furniture Dealer, Was Despondent.

Persons passing the Lorena flat house, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, about 11:30 o'clock yesterday saw a man jump from the roof of the Lorena, which is seven stories high, to the sidewalk, in Third Avenue, where he died almost instantly.

The suicide was Edward Hutchings, fifty-four years old, who had occupied apartments in the Lorena, with his wife, for the last eleven years. He was formerly in the furniture business and was well known in the trade. For twenty years he was in business with his father, E. W. Hutchings. They had a furniture warehouse in Fourth Avenue. Latterly and until about two months ago he was employed by George C. Flint, furniture dealer, in West Twenty-third Street.

He became ill about two months ago and lost his employment. Since then he had been much depressed and gave way to despondency. He told his wife about 11 o'clock yesterday morning that he was going on the roof to get some air. He seemed to be out of sorts, but the elevator man who took him to the roof did not notice anything unusual in his demeanor. There is a garden on the roof of the Lorena, and Hutchings spent probably a quarter of an hour walking around. It was just a few minutes before 11:30 when his body came whirling down from the roof, a distance of about 100 feet.

It fell on the sidewalk in front of the house-furnishing store, 369 Third Avenue. The left side of the head was crushed in and apparently every bone in his body was broken.

Mrs. Hutchings became hysterical from grief and could not be seen. From other tenants it was learned that Mr. Hutchings was a veteran of the war and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He leaves a wife and his mother, who is eighty years old. Charles Hutchings, who is in the furniture business in Twenty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, is a brother of the suicide.

NOTORIOUS MEN ARRESTED

George Benson and "Hoboken Dick" Miller Locked Up on Suspicion.

Detectives of the police force continue to arrest men known to them as criminals, even though they may not be engaged in any unlawfu.. practices when seen.

George Benson, alias Duffy, alias Murray, whose picture is 2,303 in the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, where he was acting suspiciously among a crowd of passengers leaving the Albany boat. The police say that he is a professional pickpocket. He was remanded yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Alfred Crosby, alias Cropsy, a burglar, who has just finished a five years' term in Sing Sing Prison, was arrested on Tuesday night at Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue for acting suspiciously.

Richard Miller, alias "Hoboken Dick," thirty-four years old, of 250 East Twenty-seventh Street, who was released a few days ago from the Boston Reformatory, was arrested Tuesday night at Broadway and Thirty-second Street as a suspicious character. He is s..." to employ boys in his schemes for blackm..." men. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Miller was remanded until to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, with threatening and possibly light showers on the coast in the afternoon, southwest to west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair during most of the day, with probably thunder showers in the afternoon, continued high temperature during the day, followed by cooler in the evening or night, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair during the day, threatening and thunder showers in the afternoon or evening, cooler at night, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair during the day, with thunder showers in the afternoon, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers; variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, showers are probable, easterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, showers are probable, and slightly cooler, southeast to east winds.

WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, cooler in southern portions, variable winds, becoming northeasterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, cooler in the evening or night, southwesterly winds, becoming westerly. ILLINOIS, light showers are probable, cooler, northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, cooler, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler in western portion, variable winds, becoming northerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, slightly cooler, variable winds. INDIANA, showers, cooler in the afternoon or evening, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, variable winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, variable winds. Minnesota, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, warmer in western portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, showers, clearing in the evening or night, slightly cooler, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, cooler in extreme southeast portion, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, winds becoming southeasterly. WYOMING, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Port Eads, Galveston, Brownsville, and Corpus Christi.

The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary on the South Atlantic coast, and a second high pressure area has moved slowly from Central Dakota to Nebraska. The West India storm is approaching the west Gulf coast, a fall in pressure of eight-hundredths of an inch in twelve hours being reported from Corpus Christi. Rain has fallen on the central and east Gulf sections, in the Lower Missouri Valley, and the lake region, and on the South Atlantic coast.

The temperature has risen in the Northwest and has fallen in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twelve hours: Pensacola, 2.00; Port Eads, 1.24; Amarillo, 1.40. During the last twenty-four hours: Lamberton, N. C., 1.70.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Racquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

ADIRONDACKS.—PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, Hamilton County, N. Y. For terms and circulars giving full information apply to W. T. GRAFF, Manager, 349 5th Av. or 1 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY, LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN, 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

Partridge. Deer.
$12 to $15 a week. Only 11 hours from New-York, without change of cars. $12 to $15 a week.
LAKE KUSHAQUA IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE.
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1.
FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
A. E. DICK.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 159, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

CATSKILLS.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Spring House & Baths
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY.

NORMANDIE BY THE SEA,
Normandie, (near Seabright,) N. J.,
Will remain open until Sept. 16.
GRAND VIEW OF YACHT RACES.
Special rates for September.
Under management of FERDENAND P. EARLE.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

A DOG LASSOED IN CHAMBERS ST.

He Wasn't Rabid—Only a Hungry and Thirsty Tramp.

A big, shaggy, tramp Newfoundland dog created great excitement yesterday in Chambers Street, and was finally lassoed by Policeman Norman Sheldon of the Leonard Street Station in front of 81 Chambers Street.

The dog came running wildly down the street, pursued by a number of men and boys, and was given a wide berth by pedestrians, who ran into stores, cellarways, and hallways to get out of his path.

Sheldon, who saw him coming about a block away, ran into a store, procured a rope, and hurriedly making a slipnoose, reached the sidewalk just in time to lasso the apparently rabid brute.

Holding him until the animal became quiet, he tried persuasion and sent for some cold water. Shortly afterward he led the dog to the station house, where Sergt. Blair consigned him to a cell until the arrival of a wagon from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In the meantime the Sergeant sent for some meat, and before the hungry and thirsty dog was taken away he was as quiet as a kitten. The Sergeant wanted to adopt him for the house, but finally decided not to owing to his advanced age. He was taken away later.

His Privilege.

From Texas Siftings.

Rapp—I look upon you, Sir, as a rascal.
Parte—You are privileged to look upon me in any character you desire to assume, Sir.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR,
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred. Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn,
Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Leave Foot Whitehall St.,
Via Bay Ridge,
Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN.
100 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
Fast express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE, 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Lake. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.
LABOR DAY.
Tickets will be sold at rates named and special trains will be run Monday, Sept. 2, on the above schedule. Note that special train will leave Greenwood Lake Glens returning at 6:00 P. M.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback,
MONDAY, Sept. 2d,
Labor Day.
Special train, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.
EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.
Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on special train for 50 cents extra.
Tickets on sale at 205 Broadway and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 205 Broadway, New-York City.

A FAMOUS TRIP.
NIAGARA FALLS.
PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST.
ROUND TRIP $8.00
Tickets good to return on or before Sept. 2d.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M. 6 and 9 P. M. and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:30 and 8:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at Nos. 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 125th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, No. 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St. and 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and 205 Broadway, and foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway, New-York City.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful spot on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display. Fine groves and shaded walks. Thousand visitors. An unequaled menu. Music, dancing, aquarium, parrots, aviary, mammoth Japanese tea garden. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. Hiertz Dairy. Glen Island Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 14, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 14 only. 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 P. M. for Pier 14 only. Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSIONS (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY AT
NIAGARA FALLS
VIA ERIE LINES, SATURDAY, AUG. 31st.
$8.00, ROUND TRIP, $8.00.
Trains leave 23d St. 5:20 A. M., Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 5:00 A. M., and Chambers St. 5:40 A. M., 5:00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on any train leaving Niagara Falls before Monday, September 2d, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.
$8. $8. FOR ROUND TRIP. $8. $8.
Via West Shore Railroad.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. next SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st.
Tickets good to return until Sept. 2, inclusive, entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer RICHARD PECK,
the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts in the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 36 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory, Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 8d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 9th, 1895. 174 West 86th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes
for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Jaudon's School, 848 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Class for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Cr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Association Business Institute,
A DAY SCHOOL
for young men, conducted by The Committee of Management, of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York.

Manhattan College.
ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific, and Com'l Departments. 43d Session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 3. Apply for catalogue.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 18th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

School for the New Education
Founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 629 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Ph. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President, 179 West 23d St.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School" in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Oct. 1. EDWIN BUTLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS
38 WEST 59th ST.
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
116 WEST 59th ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St. and Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Term begins Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

The Ossining School for Girls,
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.
An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn. 21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.
The Principal may be seen at the Astor House, Sept. 4 and 5.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Norwalk Military Institute.
Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

New-York Military Academy.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

University Law School.
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LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress, to go out by the day. 320 East 26th St., Room 13.

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INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city references. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

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WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; good city references; no cards. 753 6th Av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian; best references. 408 3d Av. Gourdier.

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WASHING.—Competent woman, with references, wants washing at home or work by the day. 119 East 88th St

STATE DEMOCRATS DELAY

Will Decide Next Week Whether to Send Delegates to Syracuse.

OPPOSITION AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

A Resolution for Holding Primaries Caused Discussion—Mr. Fairchild and Col. Monroe Counseled Further Consideration.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy did not decide at its meeting last night whether to send a contesting delegation to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Syracuse Sept. 24. Action was deferred until next Tuesday night.

There are two causes for this. First, the organization is sparring for position and is looking for assurances that part of its delegation will be admitted to the convention. In the second place, there is an element in the organization that does not want to send a delegation at all.

Delay, however, was the policy adopted last night. Judge D. Cady Herrick is said to have held several conferences with leaders of the State Democracy, and it is further said that on their behalf he is negotiating with the managers of the State machine with the end in view of bringing about harmony that will result in the recognition by the convention of a fair proportion of the State Democracy's delegates.

Should it be decided not to send delegates to Syracuse, there will probably be trouble within the organization, because some of the leaders who have the best district organizations back of them want to send delegates.

The attendance of the executive members at last night's meeting was good. It included ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Thomas Costigan, John J. Quinlan, John Murphy, and Thomas P. Keating.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild presided, and John A. Henneberry acted as Secretary.

James Fay of the Seventeenth Assembly District offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sept. 3, the date previously fixed for holding the primaries of the New-York State Democracy, be changed, and that primary elections be duly called for the evening of Monday, Sept. 16, for the election of delegates for members of Assembly District Committee, and to all conventions requisite to nominate the Democratic candidates for all offices to be voted for at the next ensuing general election, and also for the election of delegates to the State Convention called for Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1895.

The opposition to sending delegates to Syracuse at once developed. John J. Brady of the Thirtieth Assembly District offered the following substitute for the resolution proposed by Mr. Fay:

Whereas, The State Committee has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the organization in the Counties of New-York and Kings, as well as elsewhere, which have heretofore been recognized as regular, shall permit all Democrats to vote at their primaries whether they technically belong to their local organization or not, and no primary shall be regarded as regular where such privilege shall be denied;" and

Whereas, In the light of recent events, the reference to this city cannot be otherwise interpreted than as anotification to Democrats here residing that they must depend upon such representation as they can secure through Tammany primaries; and

Whereas, These primaries are farces, so conducted as merely to register the direction of the district leaders, who are dictated to in their turn by the Tammany Hall steering committee; and

Whereas, Such methods are responsible for Democratic disaster in this city and State, and threaten the overthrow of National Democracy with the loss of New-York's electoral vote; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, thus refused in advance any representation whatever in the State Convention, called to meet at Syracuse, we cannot advise that primaries be held in preparation therefor.

Ex-Congressman Warner, who is said to be in doubt as to the wisdom of sending delegates, said that the proposition to hold primaries for the election of delegates to the district committees and the local convention should be divided. He moved the proposition to elect delegates to the State Convention.

Considerable discussion followed. Edward McCue of the Thirtieth Assembly District, moved that the question of electing State delegates be postponed until next week. Robert Cook of the Fourteenth and Michael Fennelly of the Twenty-eighth District asked that immediate action be taken in favor of sending delegates.

Col. Monroe said that a difference of opinion existed among men of equal prominence in the organization as to whether delegates should be sent to Syracuse. He advised delay. Chairman Fairchild read a brief statement in which he said that a matter of such grave importance should be further discussed. He favored postponement. That part of Mr. Fay's resolution that does not concern the election of the delegates to the State Convention was then adopted.

This carried Mr. Brady's resolution to the table to be considered next Tuesday night, at which time it was decided to meet again and decide the question. Many members of the committee say that if a delegation is not sent to Syracuse the organization will be left without a status in the party.

The Sub-Committee on Organization has decided the contest between the Frank J. Butler faction and the Rubenstein-Padrick Gavan faction in the Twelfth Assembly District in favor of Mr. Butler.

The State Democracy organization of the First Assembly District, where John Murphy is the leader, had a "stag party" at its clubhouse, at North Moore and Varick Streets, last night. Ex-Congressman Warner was to have made a speech, but he was prevented from being present.

WIND-UP OF THE CAMP MEETING

Last Sermons Preached Yesterday and the Closing Exercises To-day.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 28.—The final sermons of the camp meeting were preached to-day, and the usual wind-up exercises will take place to-morrow morning. The services to-day were unusually well attended. The interest manifested by the unconverted indicates that the sermons during the past ten days were effective. There were over 8,000 present this morning at the young people's meeting, and leader Yatman held a special song service for the benefit of those who contemplate leaving the grove. He also made a brief address on "Trust and Work." Mrs. Nathan Straus, wife of the well-known New-York philanthropist, and Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the ex-Minister to Greece, occupied seats on the platform.

At the Helping Hand meeting a large number of seekers came forward, and a number received the coveted blessing of holiness. The holiness meeting to-night drew out a large gathering of the pure ones. Leader R. J. Daniels made an address, followed by five-minute exhortations from Evangelist Isaac Naylor, the Rev. J. Simmons of Danbury, Miss Carrie Smith, the Rev. H. D. Scudday of Texas, and Mrs. Lizzie Smith. There were twenty seekers for conversion and sanctification.

The Rev. J. Simmons presided at the regular morning preaching service, and the Rev. Charles P. Masder of New-Haven made the opening prayer. The preacher was Evangelist S. W. Potter of Chicago, who before the sermon asked the congregation to pray for the speedy restoration to health of President E. H. Stokes.

At the afternoon service Isaac Naylor, "the Yorkshire Evangelist," preached a masterly revival sermon. His theme was: "The Field, the Reapers, and the Harvest." Evangelist Potter preached again at night to a large audience. His subject was "Eternity."

At the close of the sermon the hundreds of ministers present gathered about the altar, and for over an hour an old pastime revival service was held. A half dozen Evangelists assisted, and there were twenty conversions; hundreds arose for prayer. The early morning meetings will be held as usual to-morrow morning. The infant baptism ceremonies will be held at 9 A. M., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the usual closing exercises, including the Hallelujah walk around the camp ground by the association, the preachers, and the converts and saints.

Army Officers for Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Lamont has ordered the following detail of officers to colleges as Professors of Military Science and Tactics:

Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Capt. C. M. Rockfeller, Ninth Infantry, Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, vice Capt. M. N. Day, Ninth Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. F. H. Edmunds, First Infantry, St. John's College, New-York City, vice Lieut. T. P. Adams, Fifth Artillery, whose orders to the college are revoked.

First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery, at Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

HEAVIER PENALTY FOR SALOON MEN

Justice Jerome Says After Sept. 1 the Courts Will Be Less Lenient—Sunday Closing Plan Commended.

The Court of Special Sessions was thronged with the members of the Central Association of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers of New-York yesterday morning.

The association Tuesday night indorsed a resolution which had been passed by the Excise Committee of the organization to obey the law and close up on Sunday. It was also resolved to read the resolutions before the Justices of the Special Sessions.

Among those present yesterday were Henry Hirsch, the President of the association of New-York County; Morris Tekulsky, the ex-President, and Lawyer Frederick B. House, who is the legal representative of the association.

"This resolution," said Mr. House, "to close the places on Sunday was passed in all good faith. It was the opinion of the Excise Committee that the organization should stand by the enforcement of the Sunday excise law as long as it stood upon the statute book, although it believed that a majority of the public was against the law and considered it oppressive.

"We have only control, however, of those liquor dealers who belong to our association. All we ask now is that, having made this pledge and having taken this stand on the Sunday excise law, the authorities shall enforce the law in regard to those saloon keepers who are not members of our association."

Lawyer House then read the resolutions which were adopted at Tuesday night's meeting, and handed them up to Justice Jerome, who smiled as he received them. All the liquor dealers in court also smiled.

Justice Jerome said that he and his colleagues were much pleased at the stand that had been taken by the Liquor Dealers' Association.

"We believe," said he, "that your action was very just and right, and rejoice that the honest, respectable liquor dealers have taken such a course. For twenty years the liquor dealers have placed their faith in politicians, and now they find that their faith was misplaced.

"Now you have come out and appealed to the decent people of the community; to the people who desire to see that your property is not injured, and who at the same time desire to see a liberal Sunday law. I believe that the decent element of the community will be willing to assist you in obtraining certain modifications of the present Sunday law.

"I believe your proposition is made in good faith, and while your places of business are closed on Sunday, it would be manifestly unfair to allow saloons to remain open on the opposite corner run by non-members of your association, and to take away the business of those who are respecting the Sunday law."

Justice Jerome then said that as long as the law stood it would be absurd to speak of a more liberal interpretation of the Sunday law. In conclusion, he said that all the liquor dealers who come here on Friday next and plead guilty would be fined $25.

"On and after," said he, "the first Sunday of September, those who put in a plea of guilty will be fined $500, while those who are convicted after a trial will be sent to the penitentiary for three months.

"We will, however," he added, "a little later, go to the full limit of the law if necessary in enforcing the law."

The full limit of the law is $500 fine and a year in the penitentiary for conviction. There are now 400 excise cases on the calendar of the Special Sessions Court.

A NEW WEAPON FOR THE NAVY

Right to Manufacture a New Gun, Designed by an American Inventor, Purchased by the Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—After years of legal complications over numerous patents and experiments, with every type of foreign and domestic small arms, that have been submitted to the ordnance experts, the Navy Department has closed a contract with an American inventor for the purchase of his gun.

For years it has been questionable whether the navy could find a suitable small arm of domestic manufacture that would fulfill the severe requirements of the Ordnance Board. Guns invented abroad and in general use in most foreign services have received the most exhaustive tests, both at Newport and the Naval Proving Ground, near Washigton, and, while the majority of them showed better results than were obtained from any American gun, the Navy Department was still hopeful that some type might be found in this country equal or superior to those of foreign manufacture.

The contract which was consummated today by the Navy Department will result in providing the entire navy and Marine Corps with a modern rifle, to replace the antiquated type that has been in use since the war. D. P. Lee, the inventor of the new gun, will receive from the Government $20,000, for which he agrees practically to surrender his patent to the navy. There is some doubt as to Mr. Lee's right in his claim to priority of his patent, and to protect itself against any claim that the Lee Arms Company may make, a bond equal to the amount granted Lee for his gun will be given by him to the department.

The Government will begin immediately the manufacture of 10,000 rifles to supply the navy and Marine Corps, and already gun manufacturers have been asked to submit bids. The calibre of the new gun is not only the smallest of any adopted for military or naval purposes, but the penetrating power secured in recent experiments far exceeds that of the army gun, which is a foreign arm, or any rifle in the British, French, or German service. Nickel and steel of about equal parts compose the metal with which the barrel is made. The combination of the two, it is believed, produces not only a more durable gun, but gives greater tensile strength and renders the piece more easily preserved. Recent tests made at Newport with the barrel have developed a penetrating power equal to piercing sixty inches of oak or three-quarters of an inch of steel, the velocities obtained having ranged from 2,400 feet per second to 2,600 feet.

There has been little trouble experienced in finding a barrel with sufficient strength to secure the desired velocities, but the great difficulty has been with the breech mechanism which has caused the delay in furnishing the navy with modern rifle. The new gun will have a calibre of 23.6, length about 27 inches, and weight not exceeding 8 pounds. The bullet it will carry is the size of a small leadpencil and about half an inch long. The lightness of the gun and its small calibre will greatly increase the number of rounds of ammunition that can be carried by each man. The army gun, which weighs about one pound more than the navy gun, has a 30 calibre, and, on account of the increased weight in the ammunition, the number of rounds each soldier wil carry is limited to 150.

The navy gun is believed by ordnance officers to be superior in all respects to the army rifle. They claim that it is not only lighter and shorter, but that its penetrating powers surpass those of the army gun. The advantage of its shortness is one of the most important features of the gun, as it will permit of being handled in boats or by landing parties.

The Navy Department is now testing the Colt machine gun with a view of determining whether it answers all purposes for the navy. It is proposed to select a gun having the same calibre as the new small arm, so that interchangeable ammunition may be used, and the annoyance of having two articles of ammunition on board for practically one purpose avoided. The manufacture of the new gun will begin in a few weeks, and it is expected that the first deliveries will be made before the close of the year. After the navy and Marine Corps have been supplied, additional rifles will be made for the Naval Reserves of the country.

Moral Tactics.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The General and his staff are all impersonal to him; he never gets nearer to them than the dozen paces that separate them from the ranks; that any one of them is of the same make as himself does not occur to his poor brain. Perhaps they are soldiers; they don't look like it, their clothes are too fine, his are torn and muddy with marching and sleeping out on picket; these swells are out of a bandbox; they don't appeal to his senses.

Yet there was a time when these cocked hats got off their prancing chargers, unbuttoned their gorgeous tunics, and showed Tommy that inside the gold lace was a heart, and one not different from his own.

Read the address that Napoleon issued to his troops when, after sixty days' hard fighting, it became necessary to raise the siege of Acre.

"Soldiers—You have traversed the desert which separates Africa from Asia with the rapidity of an Arab force. * * * You will have new opportunities of acquiring glory, and if, engaged in so many encounters, each day is marked by the death of a brave comrade, fresh soldiers will come forward and supply the ranks of that select number which best gives an irresistible impulse in the moment of danger, and commands victory."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INMAN'S BODY NOT FOUND

A Thorough Search of the Lower Bay and the Shores Being Made.

FRIENDS FINALLY BELIEVE THE WORST

A Story That the Missing Man Was Seen at South Beach Did Not Stand the Test of Investigation.

No news of Robert W. Inman, who has been missing since his sloop yacht Adelaide was run down Monday evening off Bay Ridge by the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Company, was received yesterday, and his friends are now almost certain he was drowned. If he is alive, they argued that there was no reason why he should not communicate with them. A systematic search of the lower bay and the Staten Island and Long Island shores is being prosecuted in the hope of finding the body.

What looked at first like a promising clue to the whereabouts of Inman was received from Joseph Kramer, a car driver in the employ of the Forty-second Street line of cars, living at 37 Barrow Street, who asserts that Tuesday he saw a man answering the description of Inman wandering about South Beach in a dazed condition.

Kramer was waiting at the office of Inman, Swann & Co. when B. S. Clark arrived there yesterday morning. He made a statement to Mr. Clark and Thomas D. Day, Jr., who is prosecuting the search for Inman. He said:

Tuesday was my day off, and I went down to South Beach, Staten Island, to spend it. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I saw a crowd gathered about a man, who was leaning, as if intoxicated, against a bathing box. I went up and saw the man close. He was about thirty years of age, average build, and about 5 feet 8 inches in height. He was dressed in a dark-blue bathing suit, and wore a straw hat. His clothes were all wrinkled and moist, as if he had been in the water with them on. There was a large, deep cut on the forehead on the right side. The man seemed dazed like, and kept putting his hand to his forehead. Nobody seemed to offer him any assistance. Probably he was thought to be, as I also thought him, drunk. In a little while he staggered through the crowd and went away. I paid no particular attention to him then.

When I returned to New-York in the evening I bought an evening paper, and saw in there a picture of Mr. Robert W. Inman, who was believed to be drowned. The picture was exactly like the man I saw at South Beach staggering about. The only difference was that the man I saw had a mustache which was not curled up at the ends like that in the picture. I did not pay close attention to the other portion of the South Beach man's dress, but I think he had on a negligee shirt.

Neither Mr. Clark nor Mr. Day seemed impressed with Kramer's statement, but telegrams were at once sent to the Staten Island police, requesting that a rigid search of South Beach and its environs be made and a sharp lookout kept for the man alleged to have been seen by Kramer.

Mr. Clark said that he did not expect any result from the information brought to him by Kramer.

"In the first place," he said, "South Beach is about five miles from the place where Inman jumped overboard, and, although Inman was a good swimmer, I think it would have been impossible, with the strong current which was running, for him to have swum or floated to the South Beach shore, particularly if he was injured, as Kramer says the man he saw was. The only way he could have got there would have been in a boat. We have fully notified every point along the shores of Long Island and Staten Island, and, if he had landed there, we would have been informed. There is, of course, the possibility that he may have been picked up by an outgoing craft, but in that event, even, I am under the impression that he would have found some means to communicate with us.

"I am perfectly positive that if Inman were alive and in a sensible condition, he would lose no time in notifying me of his whereabouts. He was a temperate man, and would be the last man to keep his aged mother, his sister, and his friends in such a terrible state of suspense. No, I feel that Inman is dead. Outside of the Kramer story we have not heard anything about him. The searching parties and the police have not reported any clue."

Mr. Clark received a telegram last night from a friend who went to South Beach to investigate, stating there was nothing in Kramer's story.

It was learned yesterday that Gilbert T. Sutton and Miss Caroline Prentis, who had jumped overboard from the Adelaide when she was struck by the Perseus, were picked up by the crew of the sand schooner John W. Houston. The schooner belongs to James Cusick, hails from New-Dorp, S. I., and is employed in carrying sand to this city. Her usual landing place is the foot of West Forty-seventh Street. Capt. Ducie, with John Cole, the mate, and Charles Arbor, the deckhand, of the schooner, called at the office of Inman, Swann & Co. yesterday morning. They had Mr. Inman's peajacket, which was worn by Miss Prentis when she jumped overboard, and which had been left by her on the schooner, and Inman's yachting cap, which was found floating near the scene of the accident.

Capt. Ducie made a statement, in which he said:

It was about 7:30 o'clock on Monday night when we witnessed the collision between the yacht Adelaide and the iron steamboat Perseus. It was already quite dark. The yacht was standing to the westward on a port tack. The wind was about south-southwest. The iron steamboat was on her up trip, and crashed right into the yacht. We were about a quarter of a mile away, and immediately made for the scene.

We got out our small boat. The deckhand, Arbor, was in her, and rescued a man and a woman who were in the water. We afterward learned they were Miss Prentis and Mr. Sutton. They had been in the water probably twenty minutes or half an hour.

Arbor also picked up a yachting cap floating on the water, which the people whom we had rescued said had belonged to Robert W. Inman. We put the man and woman on our schooner, and after a while transferred them to the yacht which had suffered in the collision.

They told us that two more people who were in the yacht's party were missing, and we went up to the iron steamboat and hailed them to see whether they had any of the party on board. We got no answer, however, from the steamboat, except that some man sung out, "All right." We did not see the iron steamboat put out any boat.

We should have seen a boat if they had put out one on account of the steamboat's many lights. The Captain of the Adelaide said when we transferred the two we had rescued that he thought all the party had been saved. We found the small boat of the Adelaide floating upside down, and turned her over in case if anybody could have got under her. All that the small boat contained were its oars, cushions, and boom crutch. We took the boat later to the Elm Tree Lighthouse, near New-Dorp, where it is now in charge of Capt. Jake Swain.

Capt. Ducie also said he heard no whistles blown from the steamboat, and that he was near enough to have heard the whistle if it had been blown. His statement was corroborated by the members of his crew.

Capt. Jacobs of the yacht Adelaide also called at Mr. Inman's office and made a statement in writing in relation to the running-down of the yacht. It did not vary in any material particular from the statement already published in The New-York Times.

Miss Maud Norton and Gilbert T. Sutton both made statements yesterday in relation to the accident, but they contained nothing beyond what has already been printed.

At the office of the United States Steamboat Inspectors it was learned yesterday that Capt. Hulse of the Perseus had not yet made the full and detailed report requested by Inspector Fairchild in addition to the report made by him Tuesday. Capt. Hulse called at the office and requested Inspector Fairchild to explain what was wanted. He was told that the report filed by him Tuesday was very unsatisfactory, and that he was required to send in a full and detailed account of the running-down of the yacht. He promised to do so at once.

Mr. Clark received a cablegram from John H. Inman in Paris yesterday, expressing his regret and sympathy and asking to be kept fully advised of the result of the search. Mr. Inman is expected to sail for home Sept. 4.

Mrs. Frances Inman, the widowed mother of Robert W. Inman, and his sister, returned to this city last night from their country home. They are prostrated with grief, while still hoping that Mr. Inman is alive.

Searching parties started out from Bay Ridge and Staten Island yesterday to explore the shores of the bay. The big Cape Cod catboat Cynthia has been fitted out at Stapleton, S. I., with drag nets and grappling hooks, and sailed yesterday afternoon on a search along the south shore of Staten Island, where it is expected if Inman was drowned, that the body will come ashore. The reward of $500 for the recovery of the body, offered by Mr. Clark, still holds good.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 28.—The Staten Island police do not believe the story told by Joseph Kramer of a man seen at South Beach on Tuesday who resembled Robert Inman.

Police Sergt. Drummond, who was in charge of the beach on that afternoon, says it would have been almost impossible for a wounded man in such clothing as described by Kramer to have been on the beach without his knowledge. Careful inquiry was made all along the beach that afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times, but no one could be found who had seen any such person as described by Kramer.

FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK

Big Batch of Cases Comes Up in the Court of Special Sessions—Two Wholesale Dealers Arrested.

The following persons were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, charged with violating Section 196 of the Sanitary Code in selling adulterated milk:

Frederick Cordes, 3,664 Third Avenue; Freda Affeld, 3,464 Third Avenue; Charles M. Eams, 3,430 Third Avenue; Michael Klug, 3,495 Third Avenue; John Mollenhauer, 796 Courtlandt Avenue; Frederick W. Meyer, 664 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; J. Henry Meyer, 145 Alexander Avenue; William Postel, 171 Willis Avenue; Abram Robinson, 29 Allen Street; John Schell, 2,984 Third Avenue; Bernard Ruben, 21 Forsyth Street; Betsey Siederman, 57 Forsyth Street; Henry Vogts, 138 Chrystie Street; Louise Wolpers, 568 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; George Berger, 565 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; Vitello Bruder, 571 Courtlandt Avenue; Carl Schmidt, 574 Courtlandt Avenue; Otto C. Borchow, 132 Allen Street; Meyer Elkowsky, 113 Norfolk Street; Solomon Pearse, 82 Columbia Street; Wolf Fox, 48 Eldridge Street; Morris Gerfinkel, 61 Bayard Street; Isaac S. Harris, 94 Willett Street; David Josephson, 151 Ludlow Street; Frederick Krastes, 109 Broome Street; Matthew Maas, 74 Chrystie Street; Annie Macklovitch, 58 Willett Street; Abram Schwatz, 175 Clinton Street; Charles Solomon, 78 Baxter Street; Fannie Baff, 1,190 Second Avenue.

Six pleaded not guilty, namely John Schell, Betsey Siederman, Carl Schmidt, Morris Gerfinkel, Charles Solomon, and Fannie Baff. The cases were set down for trial on Sept 4. The cases of those who pleaded guilty will come up for sentence on the same date.

Two persons were arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome. They were James Baker and Thomas R. Gray of the commission firm of Baker, Gray & Co. of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Alexander Avenue.

They handled milk coming in from the New Haven Line, and are the first wholesale milk dealers to be arrested. The warrant for the arrest was issued upon the affidavit of John Kroos of 602 East Forty-second street, a retail milk dealer who was recently arrested by Inspector S. W. Olason. Baker and Gray were arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday afternoon.

"This arrest," said Mr. Baker, "is an outrage, and I was never so surprised in my life as when I found an officer waiting for me in my office."

"It is rather a surprise," remarked Justice Jerome, "as it is unusual for us to get a wholesale dealer here."

The prisoner asked for an adjournment so that he could get counsel. The case was adjourned accordingly to Sept. 7 next.

Sarah Levy of 4th Forsyth Street was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Jerome, charged with selling adulterated milk. She pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded to Special Sessions, Sept. 4, bail being fixed at $500.

Fanny Levy of 4th Forsyth Street was also arraigned for selling adulterated milk. She, too, pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for examination Sept. 4, bail being fixed at $500. Both prisoners were arrested on bench warrants issued by Justice Jerome on affidavits made by retail milk dealers.

Five grocers were arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, charged with selling adulterated milk. The complainant in each case was Dr. Raynor of the Board of Health, who obtained samples of milk from each of the prisoners.

The grocers are Henry Hirschman, 55 Ridge Street; Samuel Hochberg, 105 Essex Street; Max Israelowitz, 217 Broome Street; Bertha Katz, 130 Essex Street, and Samuel Levine of 174 Essex Street.

Hirschman, Hochberg, and Israelowitz have been arrested twice before on a similar charge.

Magistrate Deuel held all the prisoners for trial.

POLICE FORCE PROMOTIONS

A Number of Acting Roundsmen to be Examined—Several Changes Made by Acting Chief Conlin.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President Roosevelt recommended that the following Acting Roundsmen be examined for permanent appointment as Roundsmen: Francis B. Crowley of East Sixty-seventh Street, William Bauer of East Sixty-seventh Street, Edward A. Burgoyne of East Eighty-eighth Street, George F. Titus of Morrisania, Michael W. Tierney of the Central Office, Henry Hildenbrand of the Central Office, Francis B. Fabri of the tenement house squad, and William H. Duggan of Morrisania. They will be examined a week from to-day.

President Roosevelt also offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Acting Chief to assign as Acting Roundsmen the following patrolmen: William J. Ennis of West Thirty-seventh Street, John L. Hyatt of West One Hundredth Street, John M. Hefteran of Fifth Street and Alfred Anderson of East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mr. Roosevelt said that all of the men recommended for promotion had performed some feat of "marked gallantry" in arresting criminals or saving life, or both. Titus was formerly a Detective Sergeant and was remanded to patrol duty when the Commissioners reorganized the Detective Bureau. Hildenbrand has been detailed in the Bureau of Elections for a number of years and has performed valuable services in connection with the work of redistricting the city. Tierney is detailed in Commissioner Roosevelt's office. Fabri was recently placed in charge of the tenement house squad. Duggan is the man who distinguished himself by jumping into the Hudson River Railroad tunnel after a burglar.

Capt. Price of the Macdougal Street Squad, who is under suspension, was granted twenty days' regular vacation.

Acting Chief of Police Conlin made a number of important changes in the Central Office staff yesterday. The officers who were attached to the inspection district offices under Inspectors Williams and McAvoy were transferred to precinct duty and others detailed in their places.

Sergt. Orville A. Todd, who was under Inspector Williams, and has since been attached to Acting Inspector Cortright's staff, was transferred to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Sergt. Stephen Brown of the patrol boat was detailed to his place.

Roundsman John Kirzinger, who was to Inspector Williams's Roundsman, was sent to the Union Market Station, and Roundsman Herman W. Schlottman of the Tenderloin was transferred to Headquarters and made Inspector's Roundsman under Acting Inspector Cortright.

Roundsman John J. Langan, who formerly served under Inspector McAvoy, was sent to Morrisania, and Roundsman Charles D. Kemp of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was detailed in Inspector Brooks's office.

Roundsmen were transferred as follows: Joseph P. McCoy, West One Hundredth Street to Forty-seventh Street; Jeremiah O'Brien, East Sixty-seventh Street to Union Market; John Buckley, Union Market to East Sixty-seventh Street.

Acting Chief Conlin said the changes were made "for police reasons and the good of the service."

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AT BOTH STORES.

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NEWARK TOUGHS' HOT RECEPTION

They Attack John Moore, Who Shoots Three of Them, After They Had Nearly Killed Him.

NEWARK, Aug. 28.—Directly opposite the Pennsylvania station in Market Street, this city, to-night, a gang of toughs attacked a man and beat him almost to death, and would have done so had not the man attacked shot three of the men and scattered the others. The attacked man ran away, fearing further violence, and was stopped by a private watchman. He tried to shoot the watchman, who he thought was a member of the gang. Then two New-York detectives, who were passing, caught him, and they were pretty well used up before a patrolman took the man into custody.

The wounded men are John O'Brien, 22 years old, of 386 Market Street; James O'Brien, 28 years old, a brother of the first named, and living at the same address, and John Dunlon. The man who did the shooting is John Moore, 35 years old of 94 Cherry Street. He is bartender in Robert Linder's saloon, at the corner of Canal Street and New Jersey Railroad Avenue. This is one of the toughest parts of the city and is but two blocks from the Pennsylvania station. The gang which attacked the bartender hangs out on the corners and along the railroad. They are known to the police as a tough lot and the patrolmen in the vicinity have had much trouble with them. The corner near Linder's saloon is one of the hanging out places for the gang.

Moore incurred the displeasure of the gang and they threatened to "do" him. Moore quit work about ten minutes after 9. He left the saloon and reached the corner of Railroad Avenue, where the big triangular paved space in front of the station, about five minutes distant, is several hundred feet across the tracks, and although hundreds of people were passing on the south side of Market Street and a dozen lines of trolley cars made their starting point on the station side of the triangle, it is dark and lonely on the Moore side.

When Moore reached the corner he was set upon by a dozen young men. Whether any of those who were in the fight took part in the attack is not yet known to the police, but Moore claims he made a mistake in the men he shot. Moore was knocked down, and, as he lay on the sidewalk, he was kicked in the face and head. It is thought he received injuries which will prove serious. His left eye is badly hurt, and he complains of pains in the head and stomach.

While he lay on the ground and was being beaten by the gang, Moore began to fire. He discharged four shots rapidly into the air. One of them evidently went through the man in whom it took effect, however, and the police have not yet found him. The revolver was full of cartridges. Moore says, and four are gone. One bullet struck John O'Brien in the back of the head. Another received a bullet in the forehead. Donlon one in the breast. The gang scattered after the shots had been fired, but Moore struggled to his feet. John O'Brien appears to have stood his ground, but was too badly stunned by the bullet to run. When Moore arose he used the revolver as a club, and with the butt inflicted a severe scalp wound on the top of O'Brien's head. O'Brien dropped, unconscious, and Moore, seeing the crowd closing in, started to run.

John Masterson, night watchman at the offices of the Merchants' Express Company, heard the shots and ran out to see what was the trouble, and came face to face with Moore. Realizing that the man with the pistol was an important factor in the trouble, he grabbed him. Moore thought Masterson was another of the gang and snapped the pistol in his captor's face, but it failed to go off. A struggle followed and was taken part in by detective Thomas Riley and James E. Clark of 1,528 Second Avenue, New-York, who started to help Masterson. Moore thought that his captors were members of the gang, and, although he was disarmed, fought desperately. Finally, Officer McCarroll of the Third Precinct, who had heard the shots, ran up and took Moore into custody.

A hurry call for the hospital ambulances and the patrol wagon had been sent in. While they were awaited, the crowd which poured from the side streets, made up of the worst elements of the city, gathered about the men. It was not long before they learned that the man who did the shooting was in custody and a mob gathered about the group formed by the prisoner, Patrolman McCarrick, the watchman, and the two New-Yorkers. The mob wanted to get at Moore, and, despite the efforts of his captors, he received some hard knocks before the patrol wagon, with a dozen of the reserves, dashed up. The men who sought to protect Moore received some hard blows, and they say they gave as good as they received. The ambulances hurried the wounded men to St. Michael's Hospital. Moore was taken to the Third Precinct Station House and locked up. His injuries were attended to by the police surgeon. John O'Brien's wounds are considered dangerous. The other two wounded men will probably recover. The O'Brien brothers are sons of Capt. O'Brien of Engine Company No. 2.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Osmun Latrobe of Baltimore is at the Windsor.

—John R. Walsh of Chicago is at the Buckingham.

—Mayor C. B. Prall of Worcester, Mass., is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., and the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool are at the Gilsey.

—William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, and Cyrus H. McCormack of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia and Insurance Superintendent James F. Pierce of Albany are at the Hoffman.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS WILL BE OFFERED FROM NOW UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15 AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE REGULAR AUTUMN RATES.

BROADWAY,

18TH AND 19TH STREETS.

THE CITY GOT THE INTEREST

Controller Fitch Explains the Matter of Good-Faith Checks Given by the Jerome Park Bidders.

Several of the contractors who bid for the work of the new Jerome Park Reservior, and who deposited checks aggregating $544,000 as guarantees of good faith, have inquired as to what became of the interest due on these checks for the period during which they were deposited in the city's banks. They remained in the banks thirty days, when the legal limit was only three days, and, when the money was refunded to the unsuccessful bidders by Controller Fitch, there was no interest added to the original sums.

The contractors who received back their money were anxious to know who got the interest which it had earned in the banks, and The Brooklyn Daily Eagle took up the matter, and inquired of the Controller why the contractors did not get the interest due to them. The Eagle yesterday published the following telegram from Controller Fitch, dated Owl's Head, N. Y., Aug. 27:

To the Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle:

Have just seen your article as to interest on contractors' deposits on aqueduct. The rule in New-York is to deposit all checks. Repayment is delayed by the legal proceedings. The interest goes to the city's credit, and no individual gets one cent of it. Please correct.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

The inquiring contractors, it is expected, will be fully satisfied with Controller Fitch's explanation and the knowledge that the interest on their money has not been diverted to improper channels. The legal proceedings referred to by the Controller were the attempt on the part of John O'Brien to compel the Aqueduct Commissioner to award to him the contract for the aqueduct because his bid was the lowest. The courts decided against Mr. O'Brien.

JUMPED IN A WELL AND SAVED A LIFE

Thirteen-Year-Old Abraham Wilkins of Jersey City Is a Hero.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Abraham Wilkins, thirteen years old, of 209 St. Paul Avenue, performed a feat last night that has made him a hero among all the boys of the neighborhood. Near where Wilkins lives are vacant lots that are used as a pasture. On the property is a well fifteen feet deep. It contains seven feet of water.

While a number of boys were playing about the well, James Sullivan, seven years old, fell in. Young Wilkins heard the alarm that followed, and ran to the place. When told that young Sullivan had fallen into the well he at once jumped in after him.

He succeeded in getting hold of Sullivan, and, supporting the unconscious boy with one hand, he held on to a stone that projected from the side of the well until some firemen of Engine Company No. 11, of which Wilkins's father is foreman, came to his assistance.

After Sullivan was lifted out of the well Wilkins climbed out unaided. Sullivan was still unconscious when taken to his home, but was soon resuscitated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Lyceum Company.—At the conclusion of the present engagement of the New-York Lyceum Company will go to St. Louis and then come to this city, will not reach the Lyceum Theatre during of the regular season until the middle of November. The opening play has not been definitely decided on, but it will be a new American piece written by Glen [illegible] or an English society drama by the author of "Sweet Lavender," Hall Caine's "Scapegoat," "Home Secrets," or "Ben-Hur." Both these plays have been admirably adapted for the artistic needs of the company. Manager Daniel Frohman has left for Europe, and will sail from Liverpool on the 4th of September, after which he will join his company in Chicago after the opening of Mr. Sothern at the Lyceum next week.

—Two Comedies.—Two of the theatres which will begin regular seasons to-morrow night will present comedies. At Palmer's Theatre, formerly the Academy of Music, Al Palmer's company will begin her tour with the production of the comic opera called "Fleur de Lys," by the Academy Charles Frohman has secured the English musical comedy, "Miss

Thursday
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Part Two
Pages 9-16

NOT A TRIFLING UPRISING

Cubans Resent the Statements of Minister de Lome.

LEADERS AND THEIR MEN UPHELD

Senor de Quesada Declares the American Press Gets the Truth About the Revolution—Views of Tomas Estrada Palma.

Much interest was aroused in Cuban circles in this city yesterday by the publication in The New-York Times of a letter from E. Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister to this country, in which he asserts that the Cuban army consists of only a few thousand adventurers.

Nowhere was the letter and the published interviews denouncing it more eagerly read than at the headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, in the Manhattan Life Building. Here a reporter for The New-York Times found Tomas Estrada Palma, the present President of the Revolutionary Party, he having been elected the successor of the late José Martí; Gonzalo de Quesada, the Secretary of the organization; Dr. Menocal, and other well-known Cubans. Señor de Quesada, discussing Minister de Lôme's letter, said:

"The Spanish Minister says the American press does not want the truth concerning the Cuban revolution. As a matter of fact, several representatives of American newspapers went to Cuba and are in Cuba to-day. These representatives have been shown all courtesy, and all facilities have been put in their way by the Cubans, who have shown them their camps, their army, and have outlined their plans of operation. On the other hand, the Spanish Government with the telegraph and Post Offices and cable and other service has done all in its power to suppress the news. The Spanish officials have even gone so far, by the decree of Martinez Campos, as to prohibit the entrance into their ranks, on pain of death, of the American reporters who wished to know the truth.

"Their dispatches have been opened, their cables have been suppressed, and by all means the Spaniards have tried to keep the world from knowing the real state of affairs. It has been due to the American reporters and the American press that the truth of the Cuban question has been finally known, and that the world has been enabled to understand the reasons for the revolution and the resources with which it hopes to achieve its final victory.

"To say that the American press prints with relish the lies of low adventurers, or of the walking delegates of the poor cigarmakers of Florida, that live on their contributions, is ridiculous and insulting. From one end of the country to the other the American newspapers have tried to obtain the most reliable information, and they have obtained it. They have shown that this revolution, with the Spanish Government declared at first to be only an uprising of negroes and bandits, is nothing of the sort, but is a revolution of the people; that it isn't for pillage that they have risen, but in order to obtain at the cost of life and property the liberty which all the republics in America enjoy.

"It is very evident that the 30,000 men in the field cannot be 30,000 bandits, and the list of officers in the Cuban Army and the different provinces in which the revolution has spread conclusively refutes the argument that this revolution is a revolution of negroes, and is led by outlaws. The Spanish officials at first said that the number of men in all the island in arms was about 900, and to-day they concede 16,000. They said first that they were only of the colored population of the Eastern Department, whereas we have to-day in a single province and in Las Villas an army of 10,000 men, of which probably there are only 1,000 colored.

"It is true that the proportion of negroes in the army of the East is large, but this is due to the large proportion of the negro race to the population in that part of the country.

"As to the leaders in that movement, Mr. Dupuy de Lome says, in order to underrate us, that Maceo is a mulatto, while he forgets that in the country where he expresses his opinion there's no distinction as to race or color, and that Maceo, this mulatto, defeated the flower of the Spanish Army, killed in battle one of its best Generals, Santos Cildes, and almost captured Martinez Campos, the most able soldier of Spain, in the only battle he has dared to give Maceo.

"He goes on to say that Maximo Gomez is a Dominican. It is true that Maximo Gomez was born in San Domingo, but he has lived more than two-thirds of his life in Cuba, has fought ten years for its independence, and has left as well as Gen. Maceo, an extensive plantation in order to battle for the independence of 2,000,000 of people. Miro is a journalist of great distinction, who, although a Spaniard, fights on the side of Cuba.

"Mr. de Lome only mentions two other chieftains—Masso, a man who owned extensive plantations, who has given them up for the sake of the cause, and the Marquis de Sta. Lucia, who abandoned his title of Spanish grandee twenty-seven years ago in order to become a Cuban patriot. Mr. de Lome has not said a word about Generals Serafin Sanchez, Rodriguez, Zayas, Swarez, and many other officers who belong to the very best and richest families of the island, and who have sacrificed all their interests for their country's cause.

"Mr. Dupuy de Lome attempts a useless task when he tries to convince the people of the United States that this is a movement of disreputable people. The long list of graduates of American universities who are at the head of this movement in the United States and in Cuba is proof enough and a guarantee that this is a movement of the best classes of the island. For instance, we have in our ranks Dr. Joaquin Castillo, with the rank of Captain in the American Navy, the only surviving physician of the Jeannette expedition. The two Aguiler brothers, graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy, and Portuondo, also a graduate of an American university, are three of the five representatives of the Eastern Department. Civil Engineer Mario Menocal, a nephew of the famous United States naval engineer who is constructing the Nicaragua Canal, is a graduate of Cornell University and the representative in the Cuban Legislature from Camaguey. The two Primelles, one a physician and the other a civil engineer, are also from the Eastern Department, and are graduates from this country. I merely mention these names for the purpose of showing the character of the men who are engaged in the movement and to disprove the allegation that they are bandits and outlaws.

"Mr. Dupuy de Lome claims that it is not a people who have risen. Would it be necessary, if it were not a people that have risen, to send an army of nearly 100,000 men and a fleet of more than fifty vessels to the island? If it is only a small rebellion, why were not the prophecies of Mr. Dupuy de Lome realized when he landed in the United States and said that in ten weeks the rebellion would be all suppressed? Why is it that the revolution, which was only going to last ten weeks, has already extended to six months, and is every day growning and extending itself from the eastern part of the island to the rich province of Matanzas, and occupying two-thirds of the territory of the island?

"Why is it that the Cubans in foreign countries have been able to send thousands of rifles to their countrymen, landing successfully expeditions and evading the vigilance of the Spanish cruisers? Why is it that the men who represent this movement in this country and in Cuba are law-abiding citizens and men of position? If this revolution were a 'mere disturbance of adventurers led by foreigners,' as the Mayor of Havana recently designated it, would such men of prominence take part in it as are actively engaged in it to-day?

"The Mayor of Havana and Mr. Dupuy de Lome want to destroy the friendly and sympathetic feeling that exists between the Americans and the Cubans by telling malicious falsehoods."

Señor de Quesada is a lawyer and a graduate of Columbia Law School, and has held positions of trust in the service of the Argentine Republic.

Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, the present President of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, is an elderly man and is proud of the fact that he was the President of the Cuban Republic during the war of 1868. Since that time he has lived in this country and has acquired a handsome property at Central Valley, N. Y., where he conducts an educational institution. Prior to the war of 1868 he owned extensive plantations in Cuba and was accredited as being a very wealthy man. His possessions were all confiscated by the Spanish Government.

Señor Palma cordially seconded all that had been said by Señor de Quesada, and added that the very best people in Havana, the physicians and lawyers, had joined the Cuban Army, while in the Eastern Department the flower of Cuba has taken the field. Speaking of Maceo, he said: "It is true he is a negro, but he is a gentleman and an excellent General. His staff is composed exclusively of white men, representing the best society in Cuba. All his officers are men of culture and distinction. The very best people in Cuba sympathize cordially and heartily with the revolution, and the proof is that the Spaniards cannot suppress the revolution with the thousands and thousands of troops they have sent to Cuba. If it is only people of a low class, how is it that the revolution is so strong?"

H. Ponce de Leon, a son of Nestor Ponce de Leon, who is at Saratoga, said yesterday:

"The editorial in this morning's edition of The New-York Times so completely answered the untruthful assertions made by the Spanish Minister that nothing I could add would be of weight. The Cubans are gratified for the fairness with which they are treated by The New-York Times."

FORKS AND SPOONS TO COST MORE

Silversmiths Have Not Been Making Any Profit on "Flatware," Owing to the Cost of Bullion.

The price of sterling silver "flatware," that is, tea, dessert, and table forks and spoons, has been advanced about 10 cents an ounce by ten or twelve of the leading silverware manufacturers in the United States. All firms, it was said, would welcome the advance. Among the firms that have agreed to the increased prices are the Gorham Manufacturing Company, 889 Broadway and 23 Maiden Lane; Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square; the Whiting Manufacturing Company, 869 Broadway; the George W. Sheibler Company, 179 Broadway, and Dominick & Haff, 860 Broadway.

The advance is on the wholesale prices. The retail prices, it was said, would probably be advanced correspondingly.

Hiram A. Bliss, manager for the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at 23 Maiden Lane, said yesterday: "There is not much to be said on the matter, beyond the fact that it has been determined to advance the prices on sterling silver flatware. The reason is that manufacturers have not been making any money for a year or more on this style of ware, owing to the advance of the price of silver bullion from 59 to 68. This ware is sold by weight, and its price must be regulated principally by the cost of bullion. We cannot make our profits on it by charging for the workmanship and design, as we can in the manufacture of other lines of silverware on which are lavished intricacies of design and elaborate workmanship. The advance does not apply except to the flatware.

"There is no combination among silversmiths. The Gorham Manufacturing Company took the initiative, and announced that it was going to make the advance, and other firms readily agreed to fall in line. Many firms have been waiting for a chance to charge more for flatware, on which they were losing money, or at best not making the slightest profit."

George W. Sheibler of 179 Broadway said: "It is true that an advance on silver flatware has been determined on. I do not care to state what the advance is. That concerns the trade alone.

"We have manufactured the silver flatware for a long time without profit. There would have been an advance, doubtless, long before this, had it not been for the financial depression. We forbore making an advance until times became bright again.

"I do not know why the price of silver bullion should have advanced. The outlook now is, that the prices of bullion will be increased still further."

Other manufacturers announced that they were pleased that the advance had been made, as it would cause a general feeling of relief among silversmiths, who had felt for the last year or two that they were almost throwing their labor away in the matter of silver flatware.

THE SWISS SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

Its Adoption, According to the Proportional Representation League, Would Reform Legislation.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—The Proportional Representation League adjourned this afternoon after adopting the following:

The American Proportional Representation League calls public attention to the numerous defects of our present system of representation, which divides the community into districts, each electing one member to run various legislative bodies, municipal, State, and Congressional.

First—By this system, every member of a minority party in each district remains politically unrepresented. There is a vast and unnecessary waste of votes cast for defeated candidates.

Second—It depends wholly upon the construction of the districts, and often upon chance, whether the wishes of the majority of the people are reflected by the representative body. Often, by means of the gerrymander, the popular will is purposely thwarted in order to secure temporary possession of legislative powers, for the purpose of securing large and unfair majorities and of retaining permanent control of the representative body.

Third—Men who think alike and desire to vote together are prevented from co-operating by arbitrary district lines, and by the same means voters are thrown together who are not united by common sentiments and interests and who cannot properly select any common representative.

Fourth—By creating closely contested districts where the change of a few votes will alter the result, the present system furnishes special facilities for carrying elections by the bribery of a small percentage of electors.

Fifth—The election of representatives from small districts leads to the selection of small men, "available candidates," of weak convictions and poor ability, whereby the character of the representative body is greatly impaired.

Sixth—In place of the district system, the conference of the league held at Saratoga Aug. 27 and 28, 1895, invites consideration of the system now in operation in several of the Swiss Cantons, where the people are divided into large communities, each one of them electing a number of representatives by means of proportional representation. The entire vote in each constituency is divided by the number of members to be elected from each. This gives the quota of representation, or the number of voters who are entitled to one representative. Each party then receives as many representatives as it has quotas in the vote polled. The candidates in the list of each party who receive the highest number of votes are the ones returned. The candidate receiving an independent nomination is treated as a separate party. This conference recommends the Swiss system as applicable to our institutions and to our present Australian system of voting. It has been found practically successful after a trial of four years in Switzerland, where it has given a just system of representation, and has elevated the character of legislative assemblies.

Seventh—The Swiss system secures greater liberty to the voter by allowing him to choose his candidate from all parts of a large constituency, instead of from a small one electing a single member. It requires just representation, it makes the gerrymander impossible, it lessens corruption, it greatly diminishes the number of wasted votes, and the disaffection of a hopeless minority, and it procures men of greater independence and higher character for the representative body.

We especially recommend this system for early adoption in our various municipal elections.

The attendance at to-day's meeting was about the same as yesterday, there being at no time more than fifty delegates present.

Does Everybody Think?

Yes, but not about all things and to every purpose. You, Mr. Cliffdweller, paying a couple of thousand a year for your elegant flat, have not reflected that for fourteen or fifteen hundred a year you can relieve yourself and dainty wife from the odium which the public and its mouthpiece, the newspaper, attach to the life in a flat; can procure a handsome mansion and park-like grounds, and a social environment to which you have been bred; can, after two or three years, own the equity to which your first nominal payment, and your subsequent annual disbursements for interest, insurance, and taxes entitle you, and therefore pay only three or four hundred dollars per annum on what is actually the remaining mortgage, but virtually your annual rent. As you measure distance by time these days, you won't be any further away from your place of business. There are plenty of such places about New-York—beautiful Park-Hill-on-the-Hudson is an example.

The Visit of Dr. Forbes Winslow.

Dr. Forbes Winslow of London sailed on Aug. 24 from Southampton, and will preside as Chairman over the Department of Insanity and Mental Medicine at the Medico-Legal Congress to be held at the United States Court Room, Federal Building, this city, on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. He will also read a paper at the same congress on "Suicide as an Epidemic."

Dr. Winslow will make an extended visit in the United States. He will stop at the Westminster Hotel while in New-York.

WERE STANCHIONS WEAK

Testimony that They "Buckled" When Columbia Was Put in Dry Dock.

CAPT. SUMNER OVERCOME BY EMOTION

Could Not Read a Statement in Which He Admitted Failure to Examine the Dock—The Testimony All In.

The court of inquiry assembled at the New-York Navy Yard to inquire into the injuries sustained by the Columbia when that vessel was docked at Southampton, concluded the taking of testimony yesterday. The purpose of the Navy Department in assembling the court was to discover whether the damage to the commerce destroyer was due to improper docking or if the vessel was structurally weak.

The evidence given supports the claim that improper docking arrangements caused the injury. The only hint to the contrary is a significant statement made by Chief Engineer Harris yesterday. He testified that he was in the engine room of the cruiser when the water was being pumped out from the dock. As the water ran low he noticed that five of the seven stanchions in the engine room were "buckling" under the strain. At the same time he heard the cement crack. Without waiting for orders, he immediately directed that the water in the water-ballast compartments be released, so as to relieve the strain. Then he reported to Capt. Sumner what he had done.

When asked of what size the stanchions were, witness said that they were 5 inches in diameter and about 24 feet in height. They were used, he said, to support the protective deck. They had been removed and in their places had been fitted stanchions of the same length, but two inches greater in thickness. The substitution of heavier stanchions would seem to indicate that the supporting structure of the deck was not as strong as it should have been.

Mr. Harris added: "I found on examination during the dry-docking that the keel of the Columbia was bent in some places, several plates were buckled and rivets were sheered. I reported these in juris to the commanding officer. I attribute them to the fact that the blocks used were not fitted for the Columbia's keel. These keel blocks were five feet apart. There was no support for the forward part of the ship, beginning at the point where the keel was cut away, the additional blocking to relieve the strain so incurred was insufficient. The vessel should have been refloated to relieve it."

"Was not the docking of the Columbia a hap-hazard, happy-go-lucky sort of performance on the part of those who undertook it?" Rear Admiral Walker, President of the court, asked.

"I never knew of any docking at all like it in this country or at any Government dock abroad," was the reply.

The first witness called yesterday was Lieut. James M. Helm. His testimony was simply corroborative of that of Lieutenant Commander Allibone, the executive officer of the Columbia, who was on the witness stand Tuesday. He thought that the ship was in good condition before she had been placed in dock, and in his opinion the damage sustained was caused by uneven pressure on the keel blocks and insufficient shoring.

Chief Engineer Harris, who was the next witness, and whose testimony has been given, was followed by Passed Assistant Engineer Bevington. The witness corroborated what his chief had said, and gave it as his opinion that the ship had been injured by improperly adjusted blocks.

Lieut. W. H. Driggs, when sworn, said: "There was twenty-five feet of water over the sill when we entered the dock. The difference between high and low water on that day was eleven feet. If the gates had been opened when the strain was discovered there would have been about 15½ feet of water on the block. This would have relieved the Columbia, and nothing else would have been done. All the officers of the Columbia were aware that the vessel was under an enormous strain while on the dry dock."

Capt. George W. Sumner, the commander of the Columbia, was the first witness of the afternoon session. He asked permission to read the following statement, which he had prepared. He read, slowly:

I had it from the dock superintendent that they had docked larger vessels than the Columbia, and that the ship which had docked just preceding the Columbia was similar in exterior construction. I got the information that their cap blocks had not been screwed up for three weeks, and that two vessels, one having a bar keel and the other a flat keel, had been docked to the Columbia, had been in the dock before us.

No officer was sent to examine the dock or its appliances. This was a serious oversight on my part, and one which I regret.

At this point there came a tremor in the Captain's voice, and, carrying his handkerchief to his eyes, he handed the paper to the Judge Advocate and asked him to finish the reading of it. The Judge Advocate read:

I had implicit faith in the dock company and the marine superintendent, as I had a right to have. The existence of the company dates back, I believe, to 1835. They have recently completed the largest dock in the world, and only a short time ago the St. Louis, a much larger and heavier ship than the Columbia, was docked there.

Capt. Sumner was questioned by the Judge Advocate as follows:

Q.—What contract did you make with the company? A.—I accepted their schedule for docking vessels.

Q.—Did the company make any use of the docking plans whatever? A.—I don't know how much use they made of the plans. They had them twice, and sent to me certain inquiries about the ship's keel—the bilge keel.

Q.—Did you, yourself, notice the peculiar construction of the Columbia? A.—I told the superintendent that she had a bilge keel.

Q.—What, in your opinion, caused the damage? A.—Keel blocks not being adjusted to fit the frame of the ship.

Q.—Had the docking of bar-keel vessels so affected the blocks as to injure the Columbia? A.—That was the idea. I think I have heard it stated several times.

Q.—Who gave orders for shores and additional supports? A.—The Dockmaster.

Q. (by Rear Admiral Walker.)—Did you make any examination of the dock yourself, or cause any to be made by any of your officers? A.—I have stated that none was made.

Q.—After you found that the ship was being strained, you sent for the Dockmaster. Did you ask him then to float the ship, or were you satisfied with the representation that it was not necessary to do so? A.—I did not ask him to float the vessel. His opinion that it was not necessary had weight with me, as he was an expert.

Q.—Was the Columbia in good condition before docking? A.—So far as I know, yes.

Admiral Walker asked what reason the Captain had had for paying the bill after knowing that the Columbia had been seriously strained. Capt. Sumner said he had done so because he had no authority to withhold payment.

"I also supposed," he added, "that the company had the legal right to libel the ship had payment been withheld."

"Oh, no, it hadn't," Admiral Walker said. "Being a United States vessel, the company could not have libeled her. The only thing they could have done would have been to file a claim against the Government. The only way to have evened matters would have been a refusal to pay the bill. Nothing can be done now."

The Judge Advocate announced that there were no other witnesses, and the court went into executive session to consider the testimony brought out. Its conclusions will be forwarded to Washington and will not be made known until announced from the Secretary's office.

Chased by a Shouting Mob.

A mob of 500 persons ran shouting through Fifty-eighth Street yesterday morning in pursuit of Walter Laner, who was making the best time he could toward Tenth Avenue. A policeman joined in the chase, and soon had the fleeing man in custody. Christopher Brackman accused Lane of assaulting him and stealing a watch from his employer, Mr. Lyons, the proprietor of a restaurant at 756 Seventh Avenue, for whom Lane had formerly worked. Lane was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of larceny, but was discharged by Justice Kudlich for want of evidence.

Hurt by a Bursting Soda Tank.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 28.—A big soda-water tank in the bottling establishment of Theodore Cordes, 415 Washington Street, exploded this morning with a noise that startled persons several blocks away. Both ends of the tank were blown out, and fragments of one end were driven through the western wall of the building.

One of the flying pieces of iron struck Mr. Cordes in the leg, cutting a deep gash, but no one else was injured. The accident was caused by too heavy a charge of gas. The damage to the building was about $250.

THE TELEPHONE PATENT CASE

The Government Not Disposed to Accept the Judgment of the Court of Appeals Against It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The law officers of the Government have under consideration the question how further to proceed with the case against the Bell Telephone Company for the repeal of the Berliner patent. As the case now stands, the bill of the Government has been dismissed by the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and under that judgment the Bell company has begun proceedings against several of the corporations which entered the telephone field after the expiration of the Bell patent, in 1893. The validity of the Berliner patent is essential to the further control of the telephone business by the Bell company, and the present situation is of additional interest, from a legal or judicial point of view, because the case involves a consideration of the act of 1891, establishing circuit courts of appeal.

The bill in the case was filed in the Circuit Court at Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1893, by order of Attorney General Miller, Causten Browne of that city, and R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., being retained as special counsel for the Government. The prayer of the bill was that the patent issued to Emile Berliner and assigned to the Bell company be repealed on the ground (1) that it was covered by a previous patent issued Nov. 2, 1880, to Berliner for an electric telephone, and (2) that the issue of the patent was unlawfully delayed by the Bell company from 1877 to 1891.

The device of Berliner, the Court said, in disposing of the case, "covers the only commercially practicable and useful method at present known for effecting the electrical transmision of articulate speech." On Dec. 18, 1894, Judge Carpenter, of the Circuit Court announced his judgment, sustaining the prayer of the United States, declaring the patent null and void. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and, on the 18th of May last, Judges Colt, Putnam, and Nelson united in reversing the judgment of Judge Carpenter, and remanding the case to his court, with instructions to dismiss the bill, thus sustaining the validity of the patent. The opinion was delivered by Judge Putnam.

By the terms of the act creating circuit courts of appeal the judgments of those courts are final in all cases arising under the patent laws, except where the Judges certify a case to the Supreme Court, or where the Supreme Court directs the case to be brought before it for review on a writ of certiorari. The telephone company is evidently inclined to accept the decree of the Court of Appeals as final, and is proceeding to enforce its claims under the patent. But the Government representatives are by no means disposed to let the case rest here. They say that a case involving the question whether or not the United States has the right to sue for cancellation of a patent is vastly different from a controversy between two private parties over a patent right, and that upon that point an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the Court of Appeals. And even if that ground should fail them, they can sue for a review of the case on a writ of certiorari, as provided in the law itself. Which method of procedure will be followed has not yet been finally settled, but it is asserted that the case will not be permitted to rest in its present condition.

AN EAST SIDE ILLICIT STILL

RIVINGTON STREET MOONSHINERS RAIDED BY DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Still, Worm, Mash, and Whisky Found and Carted Away—The Distillers Escaped.

In the Bowery there are a number of so-called "distillery" barrooms, where raw whisky is sold for 5 cents a glass. It is pretty poor stuff, but in the eyes of Revenue Collector Grosse its greatest fault lies in the fact that it has never paid Government tax.

It has been known for a long time that large quantities of this illicit stuff was being made on the east side, and it was further believed that there was an organized band engaged in the manufacture of the unlawful commodity.

Acting on information received, a party of five Deputy United States Marshals made a descent on the premises 243 Rivington Street yesterday morning. A dry goods shop is conducted on the first floor by David Michavies. Passing through the shop, the Marshals came to a door leading to the basement. This being fastened, they broke it down and went to the cellar.

There was no one there, but there was a hot still and all the paraphernalia for distilling. They also found nine barrels of warm mash and thirty gallons of newly distilled whisky. All of this stock and all of the fixtures of the distillery were seized and removed. Michavies was arrested and taken before the Collector, whom he succeeded in convincing that he had let the basement in good faith. Further than that Michavies said he had no idea of the purpose for which the room under the shop was used.

The authorities believe that many hundreds of barrels of illicit whisky are made in New-York annually, and that the Government's loss thereby amounts to thousands of dollars.

The Deputy Marshals are still trying to find the "moonshiners" who were operating the Rivington Street still.

A BUNGLING PIECE OF FORGERY

Names of the President and Secretary Smith on a Fraudulent Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The holding of Messrs. Streetor and Cox to the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago for the forging of the names of President Cleveland and Secretary Hoke Smith to a land grant recalls about as bungling a piece of work as has come to light in the Interior Department for a long time.

Some time ago Streetor applied at the Land Office for and received a certified copy of the patent issued by President Van Buren in 1837 to Kinzie, covering a portion of the Chicago lake front. With this he proceeded to construct a grant that was to make Streetor and Cox independently rich. The name of Van Buren was erased and that of Cleveland substituted. In Van Buren's days the grants were countersigned by the President's private secretary, and the name of that official was erased and that of the present Secretary of the Interior was substituted, his first name being spelled "Oakes" instead of "Hoke" Smith.

The unfamiliarity of the forgers with the business of the Land Office also led them into another error that made the fraud very apparent. President Cleveland does not sign land grants. This work is done by Miss Marcia McKean, designated by the President for the purpose. The name of the Recorder found in this certified copy was also changed with the intention of having the present Recorder's name appear. Instead of getting the name of Recorder Lamar in the instrument, the name of Commissioner of the Land Office Lamoreux was used. Thus the whole thing was badly bungled, but, still, upon such an alleged conveyance of public land it is said that these men actually transferred some of the property.

Band Will Play at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—A compromise has been effected with Prof. Schneider's Band, which struck last night and refused to play because the salaries due the musicians had not been paid. The band will continue to give afternoon and evening concerts under the direction of Mayor Ten Broeck. Manager Stetck is not aware of any compromise. He left for New-York to-day with the intention of bringing down another band.

Quebec's Large Deficit for 1895.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—The public accounts for the Province of Quebec for the year ended June 31 are now in the hands of the printer. The deficit will be larger than ever. In 1893 and 1894 the deficit between ordinary expenditure and revenue was $230,000, while for the year ending June 30, 1895, it will reach $320,000. The reason given is increased expenditure and a falling off in revenue.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS

The Engineer's "Working Plans" Nearly Completed.

MUCH AID GIVEN BY CORPORATIONS

They Have Furnished Valuable Data as to Underground Pipes—Mr. Parsons on Obstacles to be Overcome.

The vast amount of engineering work that will be necessary to construct properly the rapid transit road cannot be imagined by a layman, or even by an engineer, unless he first makes himself familiar with the conditions as they exist in the streets under and over which the road is to be built.

The road will be practically an underground road, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary that have been circulated this Summer. There has been no thought on the part of the Rapid Transit Commission to change the plans, and the road will be built over the routes and in conformity with the ideas and plans that the commission made public last Spring.

The fact that the adoption of the new State Constitution has tended to delay a certain part of the work—the appointment of a commission by the Supreme Court to condemn the necessary property, so that excavations can be made—is well known, but the delay may in the end be of advantage to the stupendous enterprise.

Since the plans were adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission its engineer-in-chief, W. Barclay Parsons, has been busily engaged with his staff of engineers and draftsman in perfecting them in all their minor details, and in preparing "working plans" for each section of the road, with minute details. It is upon these "working plans" contractors will bid upon the work.

Many persons not directly connected with the commission have spent the Summer in advancing the work that will have to be done. All of the corporations that use the streets, below the surface, through which the different branches of the road will run are largely interested in the methods that will be employed and the manner in which the work will be performed, and so they have had staffs of engineers and draughtsmen engaged in the preparation of copies of surveys and plans that show the locations of their various properties along the routes selected. These are the gas companies, the heat companies, telegraph and telephone companies, cable railroad companies and others who have to go below the surface, as well as the city departments that build and care for the sewers and water pipes.

In speaking of all these matters and the bearing that they have upon the progress and success of the work that is now being done and will have to be done in the future, Mr. Parsons yesterday said:

"The plans that the commission adopted for the routes selected have not in any sense been altered or changed. There may be some trifling details that it will be found expedient to change, but nothing else. In a work of this magnitude one does not expect to carry it to completion without making trifling alterations from time to time, but they will be of no more consequence than the changes that an architect might make in the window sills or decorations of a building after he had seen it partially constructed.

"Under the instructions of the commission as given to me last June I have kept my force of engineers and draughtsmen employed preparing and maturing the plans for the road in accordance with the ideas as originally adopted and announced.

"I have had thirty men employed all Summer, some at my office and some at the office of the commission, and expect to have everything preliminary to the beginning of construction satisfactorily done within a short time.

"The immensity of the work that the commission has undertaken is not generally understood because the condition of the streets below the surface is not known, or known only to the few. The many miles of sewers, conduits, and pipes of one kind and another are matters that must receive the most careful consideration. It is not by any means as though we had virgin soil to go through.

"Even in connection with these matters, however, we have been fortunate, for the corporations with property beneath the surface along our routes have given material aid, and have saved us labor that it would be impossible to estimate.

"They have kept their engineers at work all Summer, and many are yet at work, preparing for our use draughts showing where their properties are located. This information we would not otherwise have obtained until we met with the pipes, &c., in excavating. The value to us of their work can therefore be readily appreciated. Of course, it is to the interest of the corporations to let us know where their properties are situated, but it is well to remember at the same time that they have saved us a great deal of money. How much? Well, that I cannot say, as it would be a hard thing to estimate.

"The city departments have also given us draughts of the locations of water pipes and sewers, and these also are of the utmost value and assistance to us.

"In perfecting our plans we have to consider all these underground works as carefully as we do our main work. Take the sewers for an instance. The construction of the road will make necessary the building of forty-six miles of new sewers, besides the shifting of many trunk and lateral sewers that will not have to be entirely rebuilt.

"There are many other obstacles to rapid progress, because of the care that they impose on us, that I could mention, but I have indicated the situation, I think, in what I have said. I am satisfied with the progress that is being made in my department, and will be ready to proceed at any time that the counsel to the commission says to do so.

"The repugnance that many people seem to feel about riding in underground cars I think will soon be dispelled after the road is completed. The tunnel will be well lighted and ventilated, the cars will be propelled by electricity, and there will not be a single objectionable feature in it. The kind of motors has not been decided on yet, nor the method by which the electricity will be taken by them. Those are simple matters readily adjusted at any time. We now have the experience of Baltimore and Chicago to aid us, and we may have other cities to look to before we need to consider the subject.

"The people may comfort themselves with a knowledge that the commission will make as rapid progress as can possibly be made, and that the members will see that the work is thoroughly well done."

Mrs. Heldecker in Ludlow Street Jail.

Upon an order granted by Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas, a Deputy Sheriff yesterday arrested Mrs. Henrietta Heldecker of 927 Third Avenue, and lodged her in Ludlow Street Jail.

She was charged with contempt of court for failing to appear and submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings as a judgment debtor.

Mrs. Heldecker is also known by the name of Mrs. Reinhard, and advertises herself as a specialist in the treatment of diseases. Her husband, Dr. Reinhard, spent several weeks in jail some time ago for refusing to pay the judgment upon which his wife has now been arrested.

She created a scene in court several weeks ago, when called for examination, by pretending to have spasms. She carried a bottle containing a ruby-colored liquid, the contents of which she is said to have taken whenever she was anxious to escape judgment.

The August Grand Jury Discharged.

The August Grand Jury finished its work yesterday, and was discharged by Recorder Goff. The Recorder expressed satisfaction with the way in which the jurymen had performed their duties.

The Grand Jury acted on 567 cases. Of these 165 were dismissed and true bills were found in 402 cases. The Grand Jury acted on 117 cases of excise violation which were transferred from the Special Sessions Court. There are some more of these cases to be disposed of, but the policemen who are witnesses are off on their vacations, and the disposition of the cases must await their return.

Mortgage by the Coffee Exchange.

A mortgage was filed yesterday in the Register's Office for $280,000 in favor of the Greenwich Savings Bank, given by the Coffee Exchange of the City of New-York on its property at 113 to 117 Pearl Street and 66 to 70 Beaver Street.

The mortgage is for a period of five years at 4 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE R. ROGERS IS SENTENCED

For Abandoning His Five-Year-Old Boy He Must Work for This State for Two Years and Two Months.

George R. Rogers of Morristown, N. J., who deserted his five-year-old boy at the Continental Hotel, in this city, Aug. 8, subsequently admitted his crime, was extradited and brought to this city, where he was confined in the Tombs, was yesterday taken before Recorder Goff for sentence. He will be confined in State prison for two years and two months, less the time by which his sentence may be commuted for good behavior.

His present wife and baby were in the corridor of the Court House while he was before the Recorder. The child he abandoned, his son by his first wife, was in the rooms of the Gerry society, on the floor below.

Rogers was represented by Mayor Fayle of Morristown, N. J., who pleaded with Recorder Goff for clemency for his client, stating that Rogers had never before been arrested, and that he bore a good character.

Recorder Goff listened patiently to Mayor Fayle, and then said:

"This is one of the few crimes where the law of the land and the law of human nature are in perfect accord. Generally, those charged with this crime are poor, unfortunate outcasts, betrayed and deserted women.

"It is a long time, I am happy to say, since a man has been in this court so charged."

Mayor Fayle here interrupted the Recorder, and said:

"Rogers tells me the boy was only his foster child."

"His statement aggravates the offense," said the Recorder sternly. "That claim shows that he is a coward as well as a lawbreaker. I have the sworn deposition of the father of Rogers's first wife, who was the mother of this boy.

"This old gentleman offered to take care of the boy, but Rogers insisted upon having him, saying he was his child and that he would care for him. Then he brings the cheerful little fellow to this city and abandons him. Even if the boy was his illegitimate child, it would not palliate the offense.

"The man's statement is a cowardly shift to relieve himself of the consequences of his cowardly act. His former character does not relieve him in the least. He ought to have known better. Two years and two months in State prison."

Rogers, who had borne himself well until the sentence was announced, broke down when Recorder Goff stopped speaking. He was taken from the courtroom and back to his prison to await his transfer.

Recorder Goff committed the child, James Milton Rogers, to the American Female Guardian Society, with the approval of the Gerry society. Formal adoption papers were made out.

Rogers came to this city on Aug. 8, with his boy, and went to the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street, where he registered as "Henry Roberts, Newark, N. J." He took a room for the night for himself and his son. He paid for the room in advance. He arrived at the hotel about 10 o'clock in the evening, and about half an hour later, having put the boy to bed, walked down stairs, remarked to the hotel clerk that it was a warm night, and left the hotel. He did not return.

A chambermaid discovered the boy the following morning standing in the room door crying. In a handkerchief that Rogers had left with the boy was $2. The Gerry society was notified. It took charge of the boy and instituted a search for the man who had abandoned him, which led to the arrest of Rogers some days later at Morristown, N. J., where he lived and was employed by the Morris County Electric Light Company. He married his present wife about a year ago, and kept her in ignorance of the child that he abandoned.

WOULD REDUCE THE GREAT LAKES

Probable Effect of the Proposed Chicago Drainage Canal on the Lake and Harbor Levels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The report of the Board of Engineers detailed to report upon the probable effect and operation of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lake and harbor levels, and upon the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting waterways, was made public to-day. There is nothing to show, the report says, that the consent of Congress has been asked for this enterprise, and it is certain that it has not been treated as an inter-State or international affair.

With this established fact it is impossible to think that supervision of the United States will not extend to the canal in due time. This will become necessary as soon as it becomes a part of the system of navigable waterways. If the new outlet reduces the levels of Lakes Michigan and Huron about six inches, that effect will be produced in about two years, it not being a question of many years, as some suppose. The board feels very sure, therefore, that:

First—The drainage canal is not solely a State affair, but a National one.

Second—The tapping of the lakes must affect their levels.

If the level of the lakes should be reduced, vessels would have to load accordingly. The Trustees of the drainage company now contemplate the abstraction of only 300,000 cubic feet, but after the canal is opened it is assumed that 600,000 cubic feet per minute will be drawn from Lake Michigan. This would lower the level of all the lakes of the system except Lake Superior, and reduce the navigable capacity of all harbors and shallows throughout the system. Under the laws of the United States these changes in capacity cannot be made without Federal authority, and to enable the executive officers of the United States to act advisedly in the matter it is necessary, in the opinion of the board, not only that measurements be taken, but that the money cost of restoring the navigable depths in channels and harbors be carefully estimated.

The navigable capacity of all harbors and channels on the great lakes below St. Mary's Falls would be injuriously affected by the proposed canal, and the navigability of the Chicago harbor of Chicago would be diminished also by the introduction of a current therein.

ASSIGNMENT BY SPELMAN BROTHERS

Liabilities of the Dealers in Fancy Goods Unknown.

Spelman Brothers, dealers in fancy goods and cheap bargain-counter articles at 361 Broadway, ceased to do business yesterday, having made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assignee is Stephen V. White of 7 Wall Street.

The firm was established half a century ago, but it failed in 1877 and paid 33½ cents on the dollar. Of late years, however, its credit was good locally, although in the trade it had the reputation of taking time to pay indebtedness, and gave notes freely. Its condition on Jan. 31, 1895, was: Nominal assets, $320,000; indebtedness, $144,000; surplus, $176,000. But for a series of years its surplus had decreased, as it was $257,000 in 1890.

The last partners were Timothy M. and William A. Spelman. William C. Spelman was a special partner with $35,000, a balance of his original contribution. His term was to expire Jan. 31, 1896.

A statement issued through the assignee yesterday said that the liabilities and assets were not known, but the nominal assets about balanced indebtedness. Hard times had resulted in steady losses, and rather than risk greater misfortune it was determined to forego risk with goods to arrive Sept. 1 and assign without preferences. A factor in the disaster was an increased demand for

of its subjects to establish salt works in the island, and concludes his exposition of historical facts and official acts by declaring that they constitute an unquestionable basis for the claims of Brazil to the dominion of the island.

He then proceeds to show by citations from eminent and recognized authorities that there had been no abandonment of the island by Brazil, and deduces from this the illegality of the British occupation. He asks Mr. Phipps to present these considerations to her Majesty's Government as the protest of Brazil.

Great Britain's Claim of Ownership.

Mr. Phipps in his note of reply, dated July 20, informs the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs that he is instructed to communicate to him that the island was first taken possession of by the British in 1700, at which time there was found no evidence of its being a Portuguese possession, and that no protest was made by the Government of Portugal; and, for that reason, Lord Salisbury thinks there "cannot be any Brazilian title to the island superior to that of Great Britain." That when, in January, the British took possession of the islands of Martin Vaz and Trinidad "no trace of foreign occupation was found, and, as Trinidad is required as a telegraphic cable station, her Majesty's Government cannot consent to waive its rights to it."

He expresses his opinion that, in view of these facts, there can no longer be any question of sending a man-of-war to the island. Senhor Carvalho's answer to the above note is dated July 23. In this note the skill of the Brazilian Minister is shown, for, having drawn from the British Government a declaration that the right of Brazil to Trinidad cannot be paramount to that of Great Britain, he suddenly confronts Mr. Phipps with the fact that such paramount right had already been recognized by Great Britain, and, for the evidence of this, refers Lord Salisbury to the archives of his own Foreign Office. He calls his attention to the order issued by the British Admiralty, Aug. 22, 1782, for the evacuation of the island and its immediate delivery to the Portuguese Government. He offers to Mr. Phipps a copy of the instructions given by the Viceroy of Brazil for the establishment of a garrison on the island in December, 1782, on the withdrawal of the British force. Mr. Phipps is invited to verify that the British occupation of 1700 is illegal equally in view of previous and of subsequent facts.

Senhor Carvalho then calls the attention of the British Minister to the measures taken in 1724 by King John of Portugal to prevent the English Guinea Company from using the island in the slave trade—the malice of this reminder may have been lost on Mr. Phipps—which certainly constituted a most solemn protest in contradiction of the statement to the contrary by Lord Salisbury.

In view of the above considerations, Senhor Carvalho does not doubt that the present Government of Great Britain will repeat the act of 1782 in voluntarily withdrawing from the island, in order that the good relations existing between the two countries may not be disturbed, and concludes with a strong protest against the exercise of any act of sovereignty by Great Britain in Trinidad.

In response to a request of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress, Senhor Carvalho transmitted to that body July 23 copies of the notes exchanged between Mr. Phipps and himself, and of the documents alluded to in their correspondence, in attestation of the facts on which he rests the right of Brazil to the sovereignty of Trinidad.

July 25 and 26 the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress passed resolutions without a dissenting voice, pledging their support to the executive in maintaining the incontestable right of Brazil to the island of Trinidad.

Brazil's Documents in the Case.

The following are the documents submitted to the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Foreign Relations, in response to a request for information in regard to the British occupation of the island of Trinidad in January:

Ministry of Foreign Relations,
Rio de Janiero, July 23, 1895.

To the Chief Secretary:

In the name of the President of the republic, I have the honor of furnishing the information asked by the Chamber in relation to the occupation of the island of Trinidad by a European power, and which forms the subject of your communication of this date.

On the 19th inst. I had the honor of being informed by Mr. Phipps, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, that the news of the occupation of the island of Trinidad, which had appeared in certain newspapers, the subject of her Majesty, appeared to him to have some foundation.

I immediately remarked that, inasmuch as that island was in the dominion of the Republic of Brazil, such occupation would be illegal and could not be continued, adding that the fact of such dominion did not admit of doubt, as would be shown at the proper time. I told him that I had by telegram called on the Brazilian Legation in London for information regarding the matter, and mentioned the public excitement that such an act would arouse, at this time, when other events of an international character were awakening the natural and noble sentiment of patriotism.

In consequence of the announcement in one of our newspapers on the following day of the intention of the Federal Government to dispatch a man-of-war to the island to ascertain the fact of the reported occupation, Mr. Phipps was so kind as to call on me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to inform me that he was then able to affirm that the news of said occupation in the name of the British Crown was true, and that the island had been in British possession since February last, being regarded as abandoned territory, bearing no mark of possession by any other nation.

I did not disguise the surprise and pain to say displeasure, which I felt at this statement, and repeated my declarations of the day before, as attested by historical facts and the testimony of geographers.

Mr. Phipps then said to me that, inasmuch as all doubts as to the fact of the occupation had been removed, it would be proper to countermand the order to dispatch a war vessel, as he would at once communicate my observations to his Government, and would probably within forty-eight hours receive instructions to treat of this incident, so disagreeable in view of the friendly relations of the two countries.

I think it my duty to present in this connection, as I promised Mr. Phipps, my reasons for declaring illegal the recent occupation of the island of Trinidad; but, before doing so, permit me to inform you that, by a telegram received yesterday, the Brazilian Legation in London had learned from the Foreign Office that the island was occupied in the name of the British Government as a landing place for the Argentine submarine cable, and that no publication or notification whatever had been made of said act.

The island of Trinidad is, as Mr. Phipps knows, situated in latitude 20 degrees 31 minutes south, and longitude 13 degrees 47 minutes 57 seconds east of the meridian of Rio de Janeiro, and, according to the "Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy" of H. Rapper, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, seventh edition, London, 1862, is situated 561 miles from the coast of the State of Espirito Santo. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501, and it was not till April 15, 1700, that the English Captain, Halley, visited the island, and May 31, 1775, Capt. Cook, in his second voyage, landed there.

In 1781, the Government of Great Britain, which was then at war with Spain, ordered the occupation of the island, as a point from which to attack the commerce of the latter with her colonies on the Plata, and that step gave occasion for a serious protest by Spain to the Government of Portugal, which ordered the Viceroy of Brazil to send a force to effect the withdrawal of the English. A Portuguese garrison was, thereupon, in 1782, established in the island, and the Viceroy was directed, Sept. 16 of the same year, to keep up regular communication with it. La Pérouse, on his voyage in 1785, saw the Portuguese flag flying on a mountain of the island, and it was not until Feb. 6, 1795, that the military force and armament were withdrawn. These were embarked on the frigate Princeza da Beira, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th of October following.

The possession of the island by Portugal ceased with the establishment of Brazilian independence. In 1825, the Brazilian corvette Itaparica, commanded by Capt. George de Brito, was sent thither by the Government of Brazil, and in 1831, the Regent, in the name of the Emperor, ordered measures to be taken in view of making use of the island.

The vorvette Dona Izabel, in 1856; the Bahiana, in 1871; the Nictheroy, in the same year, and again in 1884, and the war transport Penedo, in April, 1894, visited the island in commission of the Government of Brazil.

Even before the dispatch of the Penedo, in 1894, the Government had begun to take steps for using the island as a penal settlement, as is shown by official documents of the Department of Justice, of dates July 11 and Oct. 14, 1891.

The geographies of Malte Brun and Elisée Reclus (the latter in the edition of 1894) mention the Island of Trinidad as a Brazilian possession, not to name Pierre Larousse, (Diationnaire Universel, Vol. XV.)

I must further call the attention of Mr. Phipps to the fact that, under the empire, the Brazilian Government, by Decree No. 9,384, of Nov. 29, 1884, granted to a citizen, João Alves Guerra, a concession for mining and establishing salt works in Trinidad, as belonging to the then Province of Espirito Santo. The conclusion from these facts is clear.

The act of occupation is a legal mode of acquiring dominion only in regard to things without owner—res nullius—that is, things not in the dominion of another, either because they never belonged to any one, or because they have been abandoned by their former proprietor.

But abandonment cannot be presumed, as contrary to the rule of nemo suum jactare presumitur. It depends upon the intention to give up the possession, and on the loss of physical power to retain the same, and is not to be confounded with the mere cessation of protection or "desertion."

The owner may leave his property unprotected, and still preserve his dominion over it. The fact of lawful possession does not consist in actual holding of the property, but in keeping it at the free disposition of the owner; and the absence of the proprietor, the cessation of protection, or mere desertion, do not exclude free disposal, whence the rule, "animo retinetur possessio."

Gaius (Inst. Chapter 4, Section 154,) says: "Quoniam possidemus animo solo quum volumus retinere possessionem." "Neque vero deseri locum aliquem satis est, ut pro delicto habendus sit, sed manifestis appareat indiciis derelinquendi affectio" adds Müllenbrack (Doctrina Pandect; Sections 241 and 251.)

Abandonment, then, can result only from the express declaration of the purpose, inasmuch as in the animus resides the possibility of the re-exercise of the former will of acquisition and possession, and, as says Savigny, (Section 32), it is not necessary for the proprietor to preserve constantly his consciousness of the possession. To constitute abandonment there must be a new exercise of will in a sense contrary to the first, "animus in contrarium actus."

We read in the Institutes: "Pro derelicto autem habetur quod dominus ea mente adjecerit, ut id rerum suarum est nolit."

When the thing, whose abandonment is claimed in order to justify its occupation, belongs to a nation, more rigorous still become the necessity of establishing it on a positive and express manifestation of the purpose to no longer continue in its possession, because abandonment cannot be presumed in territorial domain; the presumption is not that it is "res nullius," as in the case in the Institutes, "Insula quae in mara nata est (quod raro accidit) occupantis fit; nullius enim esse creditur."

If the Island of Trinidad was discovered by the Portuguese and occupied by them with a military force until 1755; if that fact is historical and ignorance of the same is excluded by the memory of man; if by positive and public acts the Brazilian Government has always shown its conviction that the Island of Trinidad was part of the national territory, the claim that it is "res nullius" is not sustained.

Possession is lost corpore only when the power of using the thing becomes impossible—with the disappearance of the date of things which permits the disposal of the possession.

If Brazil has not, by express act, manifested her purpose to abandon the island, which became her property by the fact of her political independence; and if—and this must be admitted by Mr. Phipps—a state of things does not exist which prevents Brazil from disposing of, or making use of, the island, when, and in the manner she may deem proper, she has, along with her dominion, preserved her possession of it in all its integrity, and, there being no case of "res pro derelicto," its occupation in the name of the English Government does not constitute a lawful title of acquisition to its dominion.

I present these considerations to Mr. Phipps and trust that he will have the goodness to submit them to the Government of her Majesty, as a protest against the occupation of the Island of Trinidad, as forming part of the territory of Brazil, and feel sure that, considering the evidence of the non-abandonment of the said island, and of its not being, in consequence, "res nullius," orders will be given for its "disoccupation," thus respecting the sentiments of justice, and emphasizing once more the disposition of the two Governments to preserve unchanged the relations which now exist between them.

However insignificant might be the value of the Island of Trinidad, the Federal Government would consider itself bound to act as now, because the National pride would not consider itself less affected, even if the violation of its right were consciously and intentionally done.

I renew to the Minister the assurances, etc., etc., CARLOS DE CARVALHO.

To Mr. Constantine Phipps.

Note of the British Legation.

Petropolis, July 20, 1895.

Sir: I did not fail, subsequent to my interviews with your Excellency on Friday and Saturday last, to communicate to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs your Excellency's observations relative to the assumption by her Majesty's Government of the possession of the Island of Trinidad.

I am instructed to inform your Excellency that the possession of the island in question was first taken by Great Britain in the year 1700. No evidence was then found of Portuguese possession, and no protest was made by Portugal. In the opinion, therefore, of the Marquis of Salisbury, there could be no Brazilian title to the island superior to that of Great Britain. When her Majesty's Government resumed possession of that island and of Martin Vaz, in January last, no trace of foreign occupation was found, and, as Trinidad is required as a telegraph cable station, her Majesty's Government cannot consent to waive their rights to it.

I had great pleasure in informing Lord Salisbury that your Excellency had, in the most friendly manner, shared the view which I did myself the honor of expressing, that the unexpected, pending my reference of the question to her Majesty's Government, that a Brazilian ship of war should be sent to Trinidad, and I feel convinced that your Excellency will not fail to perceive that there can now be no question of sending a ship to assert a right of sovereignty over an island in the possession of her Majesty's Government.

I avail myself of the opportunity, Sir, to renew to your Excellency the assurances, &c. CON. PHIPPS.

To his Excellency Carlos de Carvalho, &c.

Second Note Addressed by Senhor Carvalho.

Rio de Janeiro, July 23, 1895.

I have just had the honor, at 12:35 P. M., to receive the note dated 20th inst. by which Mr. Constantine Phipps, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britanic Majesty, informs me, by order of his Government, that the Island of Trinidad was first taken possession of by Great Britain in the year 1770 without protest from Portugal, and that consequently it is the opinion of Lord Salisbury that there can be no Brazilian title to the dominion of that island superior to that of Great Britain. Mr. Phipps adds that the Government of her Majesty, having taken possession of the Islands of Trinidad and Martin Vaz in January last as a telegraphic cable station, cannot consent to waive their rights over the former.

Mr. Phipps will permit me to reply to Lord Salisbury through him that the best title of the right of Brazil to the Island of Trinidad is the solemn, positive, and practical recognition of that right by the British Admiralty, which, Aug. 22, 1782, dispatched peremptory orders to the English officer in command on the Island of Trinidad to evacuate it without delay and deliver it to the Portuguese Government, as belonging to the dominions of the King of Portugal in America and subject to the Viceroy of Brazil.

Mr. Phipps will thus see that Lord Salisbury, in dating the British title in 1700, when Capt. Halley called at the Island of Trinidad, that had been discovered by the Portuguese in the beginning of the sixteenth century, falls into an error which the British archives will easily correct.

I offer to the consideration of Mr. Phipps a copy of the instructions given Dec. 7, 1782, by the Viceroy of Brazil, to the Captain commanding the ship Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres for the establishment of a garrison on the Island of Trinidad on its evacuation by the English force, which was in unrightful possession. The Viceroy, Dec. 20 of the same year, advised his Government of the execution of these orders.

From these documents Mr. Phipps will see that Great Britain yielded to justice and reason in withdrawing from the island and recognizing those rights to which Brazil succeeded, when her political independence was secured, and by the fact that the island was within the jurisdiction of the Government of Rio de Janeiro.

The title of 1700, invoked by Lord Salisbury, is refuted equally by anterior and by subsequent facts.

I submit also for the consideration of Mr. Phipps the royal order dated Feb. 22, 1724, in which King John of Portugal directs measures to be taken to prevent the use of the Island of Trinidad in the slave trade by the English Company of Guinea. This, it cannot be denied, was a solemn protest against the act of Capt. Halley in 1700.

I fulfill a duty in appealing to the sense of justice of the Government of her Majesty, in order to remove any cause for disturbance of the existing good relations between Great Britain and Brazil.

I doubt not that the proof of what I affirm will be followed by the voluntary evacuation of the Island of Trinidad, as was done by the Government of her Britannic Majesty in 1782.

And, inasmuch as, at the close of his note, Mr. Phipps alludes to the suggestion which he made to me, to countermand the order to dispatch a Brazilian man-of-war to the Island of Trinidad to ascertain what was there taking place, and, in view of the declaration by his Government that there was no longer any necessity for sending it to learn whether the Government of her Majesty was exercising any act of sovereignty in the occupation of said island, I hereby make the most energetic protest against such assertion, and stand fast by each and all the rights of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, asking permission to impress upon Mr. Phipps, in confirmation of what I verbally declared to him to-day, that, strong in her right, the Republic of Brazil will not abandon it, relying, above all, on the sentiments of justice of the Government of her Majesty, the Queen of England.

I renew to the Minister the assurances, &c. CARLOS DE CARVALHO.

To Mr. Constantine Phipps.

Order Given by the British Admiralty.

By the Commissioners exercising the office of Lord Grand Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.:

In compliance with the determination of the King, communicated to us by Lord Grantham, one of the Chief Secretaries of State of his Majesty, you are hereby ordered to evacuate the Island of Trinidad, and to embark, with the subjects and effects of his Majesty, which may be there, on board the vessel which shall carry you this order, to be carried to Lisbon or to England, as may be more convenient to the Court of Portugal.

Given under our seal on the 22d of August, 1782.

(Signed.)

KEPPEL, CH. BRETT, I. I. PRATT.

To Capt. Philip d'Auvergne, or the officer who may be in command of the forces of his Majesty, left in the Island of Trinidad by Commodore Johnstone.

By order of their Excellencies.
(Signed.) PH. STEPHENS.

Instructions of the Viceroy.

His Majesty having taken notice of the establishment made by the English in the Island of Trinidad, belonging to these dominions, entered into negotiations with the Court of London, with which that of Portugal is on terms of perfect peace and friendship, for the immediate evacuation of the said island, over which, since its discovery, the dominion of the Crown of Portugal is undisputed; and, in consequence, the Admiralty of Great Britain has addressed to the officer who is wrongfully commanding there the order inclosed in this letter, which I herewith deliver to you, and by which the immediate evacuation of the island is directed.

On arriving at the island you will deliver, at the hands of one of your officers, the said order to the English commander, and urge its immediate execution, in the manner indicated by his Majesty, in the letter of the Secretary of State of this department, dated Sept. 16 of the present year, and which has been handed to you.

The English commander, it is presumed, will not hesitate to execute an order so positive, and you will, by agreement with Marshal José Raimundo Chicorro, land such force as you may think sufficient, to remain in garrison in the said island, under the command of Sergt. Rodrigues Silvano, whom I have appointed for that purpose, with the necessary artillery, ammunition, war material, and provisions. You will then take on board your vessel and the others the said English commander and all the British subjects that may be found there, with all their belongings, and carry them to that port, giving them the best treatment possible.

But, as it may happen that the English commander, for reasons not known to us, may hesitate to evacuate the island promptly, and in good faith, the present expedition goes provided for such a contingency, in the manner prescribed in the orders of his Majesty, which I have already made known to you, and in virtue of which force must be employed to effect that which cannot be accomplished by reason and justice.

(Here follow detailed instructions in regard to the vessels that make up the expedition, their commands, provisions, and material of war, in order in case of hesitation on the part of the English commander on the island, the Portuguese force may be in a condition "to strike a prompt and effective blow.")

In a communication dated Dec. 20, 1782, the Viceroy of Brazil gives an account of the measures taken by him to carry out the royal order, and to establish a garrison in the island. This communication is addressed to the Court of Portugal, and forms one of the documents sent by Senhor Carvalho to the Chamber of Deputies.

Next follows the royal order of King John of Portugal, dated Feb. 22, 1724, and addressed to the Captain General of Rio de Janeiro, in which the latter is directed to prevent the use of the Island of Trinidad in the slave trade. Its text is as follows:

I, Dom John, by grace of God King of Portugal and the Algares on both sides of the sea, Lord of Guinea, &c., hereby make known to you, Ayres de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Governor and Captain General of the Captaincy of Rio de Janeiro, that, in view of what has been imparted to me by the Viceroy and Captain General on land and sea of the State of Brazil, Vasco Friz Cesar de Menezes, in a letter dated May 31, of the past year, according to information given him by Franco Pereira Mendes, Governor ad interim of the factory of Ajuda, in regard to the fact that an English vessel had gone to land persons on the Island of Trinidad for the purpose of colzing it and afterward to Ilha Grande to sell their cargo, which expedition was not successful, by reason of the resistance offered by Capt. Joseph de Lenedo, and returning to the said port of Ajuda had landed said cargo, and afterward taken slaves on board a vessel of the company which is supposed to have gone the coast of Brazil, and that, in colonizing the said Island of Trinidad, the English assert that the Duke of Tambre, who is now the person most interested in the Guinea Company, is very much concerned in the view that by introducing there negro slaves it would be easier to pass them to Ilha Grande, and in order to prevent the damage that the introduction of said trade (slave trade) into the island would cause, I am pleased to order you, by resolution passed at a meeting of my Colonial Council, on Jan. 10 of the present year, to fortify the said island, and that there shall reside there officials whose duty it shall be to watch and impede said traffic, which, if the English succeed in establishing it, will be harmful, not only to Brazil, but to this Kingdom; and I advise you of the same, in order that you may understand and execute my royal pleasure.

Ordered by the King, through Joao Telles da Silva and Antonio Roiz da Costa, members of his Colonial Council, and executed in two copies. Copy made by Antonio de Cobellos Pereira, in Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1724, by order of the Secretary, André Lopes de Lauva.

(Signed) JOAO TELLES DA SILVA,
ANTO. ROIZ DA COSTA.

On the presentation of these documents in the Chamber of Deputies, a resolution was passed unanimously declaring the purpose of that body to aid the Government in all its efforts to support the right of Brazil to Trinidad, and the Senate had already on the previous day passed a similar resolution, without a dissenting voice, without waiting for the reception of such documents.

THE BROKEN BANK OF ST. JOHN'S

Shareholders Called on to Pay Their Reserve Liability.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—The Trustees of the Commercial Bank, now insolvent, issued a circular to-day calling upon the shareholders to pay their reserve liability of $200 per share, as provided by the act of incorporation. The total amount of the reserve liability is $308,000, but there is no likelihood of the Trustees getting half of this, owing to the straightened circumstances of most of the shareholders.

It is claimed by these that the Trustees have acted without the authority of the Supreme Court, under whose jurisdiction the winding up is proceeding. Payment of the call will be strenuously resisted, until it is shown that the Trustees have a legal right to collect the money.

This action on the part of the Trustees causes more excitement than has prevailed since the bank's failure, and arouses much bitter feeling on the part of the shareholders and noteholders, who are now clamorous for the prosecution of the bank Directors.

Capt. Boutelle Retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army on account of disability. He was appointed to the army from New-York, his native State, in 1866. Prior to his entry to the regular army he served in the volunteer service, from which he was mustered out as Captain of the Fifth New-York Cavalry. In February, 1890, he was brevetted Captain for gallantry in action against the Indians at Lost River, Oregon, in November, 1872, and conspicuous gallantry during the whole Modoc war.

WERNBERG'S NEW RECORD

Made at Six and a Half Furlongs at Sheepshead Bay.

REY DEL CARERES WON FLYING STAKES

Flying Dutchman Ran a Mile in Nearly Record Time—Judge Bischoff's Decision Did Not Worry Racing Men.

There was but one stake race decided at the race meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday. That was the Flying Stakes for three-year-olds.

But there was enough else to interest the rather small number of visitors. In racing there was Wernberg's remarkable performance at six and a half furlongs, in which he made the fastest time recorded for the distance. Flying Dutchman's race at a mile was scarcely less creditable, as he reeled off a mile with the greatest ease in 1:39 1-5, which is within the fraction of the second of the track record.

Then, too, there came the news of Judge Bischoff's decision in the Flushing Jockey Club case, made up by "Pete" De Lacey, the professional gambler, and city poolroom proprietor, in order to try and prevent racing. If Judge Bischoff's interpretation of the law is held to be good law, it will, of course, put an end to the running of all stake races and sweepstake events, and possibly to all other racing. The decision did not appear to worry the managers of the track, however. They believed that a stay would be granted, pending an appeal, and that racing would continue, at least until a decision on the appeal will make the Common Pleas decision the law of the State. It was understood at the track that the necessary steps to secure the stay would be taken by Platt & Bowers, attorneys for the Coney Island Jockey Club, the first thing this morning. So racing went merrily on, and the crowd laughed and speculated as usual. Lander's Band, was yesterday stationed on the walk in front of the grand stand, making merry music to cheer up losers and winners alike in the intervals between the races.

The Flying Stakes, the one fixed event on the card, did not furnish so good a race as had been expected. There was a field of six starters, Ina having been added after the original list was sent out. The Californian, Rey del Careres, was made a hot favorite for it, and he deserved to be. He simply played with his field, opening up a gap of a half dozen lengths before the main track was reached. Then Taral, who rode him, took things easy, and allowed him to romp home at his own gait. Ina had an equally easy time of it in getting the second money from The Bluffer. Neither of them was good enough, however, to make the favorite, and the winner extend himself.

Taral and Chorn carried off the honors as jockeys, each placing two victories to his credit, while Griffin and the maiden jockey, Hicks, captured the two other events.

Sport began with a scramble for maiden two-year-olds ridden by jockeys that had never won a race. It was over the five-furlong course, ana was won by Marquise, ridden by a stable boy named Hicks, and owned by Charles Head Smith, a Chicago Board of Trade operator, who has gone into racing quite heavily during the last year. Fifteen youngsters started in the scramble, and the winner was made the favorite in the speculation, being backed down from 10 to 1 at the opening to 2 to 1 at the close. Hicks rode an erratic course with the filly, beating about from one side of the track to the other in his efforts to get the rail.

The youngster would not be denied his victory, however, and though he narrowly escaped a collision with Annie Barron, who was leading when Marquise took the rail, he finally won by two lengths. The way the horse was ridden shows her to be a remarkable speedy animal, for she went a hundred yards further than any other horse in the race. Annie Barron, who led all the way to the head of the stretch, quit badly at the end of the run, and finished pretty tired, though ridden with better judgment than any other starter.

Wernberg, who was the hottest kind of a favorite for the second race, won in the commonest kind of a romp from the field of seven that ran against him. The dash was over the rather uncommon distance of six and a half furlongs, and Wernberg was so fleet as to cover it in 1:19 2-5, which is the world's record. The previous record, 1:19 3-5, was made by the flying Geraldine over the Bay District track, in California, in November, 1891, when she carried but the featherweight of 85 pounds, while Wernberg yesterday had 113 pounds up. Wernberg took the track at the fall of the flag, and, opening a big gap, won as he pleased, not one of his competitors having speed enough to get near him at any part of the race. Sant Ilario got the second honors quite as easily. Runyon broke down badly in the run, and his jockey had to dismount to lead his horse in.

After the Flying Stakes had been run, Flying Dutchman had a lot of fun with a field of five horses that ran against him in the handicap, at a mile, for which he was favorite. The race was the liveliest betting affair of the day, as there were lively tips flying about which, had they been good for anything, would have made every starter win the race. But Flying Dutchman was too fast for any of the rest, and he simply played with his field, winning in the easiest possible fashion by three lengths from Patrician, who, by the way, made a fine exception the fastest mile ever run over the track, and sufficient in itself to account for the defeat of Patrician, which the Dwyer contingent confidently expected to win, and backed accordingly. But Patrician had all he could do to beat Beldemere under the circumstances.

Liza was made an odds-on favorite for the fifth race, in spite of the fact that Midgely was in the saddle, the crowd thinking the mare good enough to win in spite of her rider. But Midgely rode in his usual bungling fashion, and, of course, Liza was beaten, Griffin, with Sufficient, winning very cleverly, and Littlefield finishing strong enough to beat Liza out for the second money. It was a pretty race for the backers of Sufficient, but one that gave the backers of the favorite a pain in their pocketbooks, and that is worse than the most acute toothache.

In the closing event, a handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, on the turf, P. Dunne's colt Pepper had about as easy a victory as his colt Flying Dutchman in the preceding handicap. Mr. Dwyer's colt Kennel, which has been made favorite in each race in which he has been started in this year, was again made the medium of a big plunge, and went to the post an 8 to 5 chance over his field.

Pepper was the first to show at the start, but Chorn evidently had waiting orders, as he immediately took him back. Littlefield, took the Morris colt Paladin to the front and opening up a gap of three lengths, and making the running to the turn into the stretch. There he began to tire and came back to his field. Pepper came from the ruck, and, passing the leaders as if they were standing still, won the race in a big romp by three lengths. Langdon and Kennel made an exciting finish for the place, Sims, by dint of hard riding, getting the verdict by a neck.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, and to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

1—Marquise, C. H. Smith's b. f., by Miser-Monte Rosa, 105 pounds.....(Hicks)
2—Annie Barron, D. Gideon's b. f., 105..(Ernest)
3—Carib, Gouhacres Stable's b. g., 105..(Dillon)
4—Harry Shannon, 105.
5—Fred Train, 108.
6—Sunrise II., 105.
7—Balmaghie, 108.
8—Beau Ideal, 105.
9—Predicament, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Marquise	4—5	5—1..Beau Ideal..	2—1
5—1..Annie Barron	2—1	5—1..Predicament.	2—1
15—1..Carib	6—1	15—1..Mildred D..	2—
15—1..Harry Shannon	6—1	20—1..Exilona	8—1
15—1..Fred Train..	2—1	30—1..Nantucket	12—1
6—1..Sunrise II..	2—1	15—1..Peggoty	6—1
20—1..Balmaghie	8—1	15—1..Royal Gun..	2—1
		20—1..Rondout II..	8—1

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, of $15 each with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. h., 4 years, by Muscovy-Holmdel, 113 pounds, $1,300.(Taral)
2—Sant Ilario, P. Dunne's br. c., 3, 102, $1,100..(Chorn)
3—Ajax, J. Rappert, jr.'s, br. h., 5, 102, $600..(Perkins)
4—Halton, 4, 94.
5—Speculation, 6, 101.
6—Foundling, 3, 90.
7—Santa Cruz, 3, 91.
8—Runyon, 5, 111.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—Wernberg	Out	25—1..Speculaion	8—1
8—1..Sant Ilario..	2—1	20—1..Foundling	7—1
6—1..Ajax	1—1	20—1..Santa Cruz	7—1
8—1..Halton	2—1	40—1..Runyon	10—1

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

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THIRD RACE.—The Flying Stakes; for three-year olds, of $100 each, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., by Emperor of Norfolk-Clara D., 122 pounds.....(Taral)
2—Ina, W. Jennings's b. f., 103.....(Perkins)
3—The Bluffer, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 119..(Doggett)
4—Firebrand, 103½. 6—Kisbern, 105.
5—Hanwell, 122.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Rey del Carreres	Out	20—1..Firebrand	8—1
10—1..Ina	2—1	7—1..Hanwell	6—5
20—1..The Bluffer	6—1	30—1..Kisbern	8—1

Won by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

1—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Glen Mercy, 105 pounds.....(Chorn.)
2—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 100.....(Sims.)
3—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 4, 101.....(Perkins.)
4—Victorious, a, 107 6—Egbert, 4, 107.
5—Diablo, a, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Flying D'man	1—1	4—1..Victorious	7—5
4—1..Patrician	7—5	20—1..Diablo	8—1
6—1..Beldemere	8—5	5—1..Egbert	8—5

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

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FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for fillies three years old of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:40 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Sufficient, D. Gideon's ch. f., by Uncas-Abundance, 105 pounds, $1,300....(Griffin.)
2—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f. $1,300.....(Littlefield.)
3—Liza, P. Lorillard's ch. f., 107, $1,500.....(Midgely)
4—Silk Gown, 102. 5—Emma, 108.

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
5—1..Sufficient	7—5	1—1..Silk Gown	2—1
15—1..S'd Attempt	4—1	8—1..Emma	2—1
1—2..Liza	out		

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., by Hindoo-Francesca, 115 pounds.....(Chorn.)
2—Kennel, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 107.....(Sims.)
3—Langdon, J. H. Kelly & Co.'s ch. g., 109..(Ballard.)
4—Paladin, 108. 6—Brandywine, 114.
5—Hermanita, 97.

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
16—5..Pepper	6—5	10—1..Paladin	2—1
8—5..Kennel	3—5	15—1..Hermanita	6—1
6—1..Langdon	5—1	4—1..Brandywine	7—5

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Buckrene	116	The Coon	107
Waltzer	115	Derfargilla	107
Adelbert	114	Arapahoe	107
Merry Monarch	112	Irish Reel	105
Cass	112		

SECOND RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Crescendo	122	Radnor	101
Intermission	118	Senator Murphy	101
Refugee	107	Wishard	101
Hamilton II	104	Argentia	101
Peep o'Day	104	La Vienta	101
Tom Cromwell	104		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile, on the turf.

Marshall	113	Lady Diamond	101
Stonemason	113	The Bluffer	97
Governor Sheehan	111	Romping Girl	95
Warlike	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, a sweepstakes of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Rey el Santa Anita	125	Henry Young	109
Sir Walter	122	Rubicon	106
Rey del Carreres	118	Bathampton	102
The Butterflies	111	Bellicoso	87

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity Course.

Abuse	110	Oak	107
Salvable	110	Article	107
Bonaparte	110	Bloomer	107
San Marco	110	Sunrise II	107
Connemaugh	107		

SIXTH RACE.—A highweight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

W. B.	140	Doggett	127
Matt Byrnes	139	Primrose	125
Lookout	130		

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of August, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$88,286,895.38
Gold bullion	60,107,367.30
Total	$148,344,262.68
Outstanding gold certificates	48,155,909.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	244,590.00
Total	$47,911,319.00
Balance	$100,432,943.68
Standard silver dollars	$350,225,103.00
Silver bullion	683,341.08
Total	$350,908,444.08
Outstanding silver certificates	331,191,504.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	8,512,333.00
Total	$322,679,171.00
Balance	28,229,273.08
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$20,644,518.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25
Total	$144,646,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	144,646,280.00
Balance	.25

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Easier Markets and Fair Speculation.

FREE LIQUIDATION AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher—Coffee Steadier.

There was considerable offering of grain on local account at lower prices, as influenced by the Western markets, while foreign houses continued to purchase at the decline, and caused a firm close. Provisions were under manipulation, and closed lower. Cotton was active and higher, with free local covering. Coffee made an advance with Europe, and closed steadier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	64¾	65
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42⅝@	..
Flour, patents, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 1-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.00 @	11.50
Lard, Western steam	6 @	6.27½
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4 1-16@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.50 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm on free foreign buying, declined ¾@⅞c on local realizing and liberal selling for the Northwest, with Western markets easier, rallying ½@⅝c on local covering and late foreign buying, with the close firm at ¼@⅝c decline, and a fairly active session. Spot was more active on export account at ¼c decline. Sales, 374,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 288,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, part at 2¼@2⅜c over September, free on board, store; 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard, afloat, 66¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 68¾c. Clearances hence, 57,680 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 128,294 bushels; receipts, 165,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 191,857 bushels; in the interior, 605,302 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@¾c with the West and on local realizing; rallied ⅝c; fell ⅛c, and closed firm at about ¼c decline, with a moderate trade. Spot was fairly active at ⅛c decline; sales, 88,000 bushels, including for export 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 43½@44c, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels at 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 3c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼c over September, and 5,000 bushels yellow, to arrive, at 44c delivered. Clearances hence, 229,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 266,409 bushels; in the interior, 433,906 bushels. Clearances hence, 500 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 10,503 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼c decline, following corn and the West. Spot were more active and ½@¾c lower on white, with mixed steady; 50,000 bushels No 2 mixed sold for export on private terms. Sales, 106,000 bushels, including No. 2, white, elevator, at 26⅝@26¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅝c for 87,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@33c. Receipts, 68,500 bushels; exports, 335 bushels.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers in price on dull demands. Quoted at about $15 at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were on offer more freely and at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 43,326 head; same time last year, 53,513 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; fairly active; 5c lower; $3.95@$4.75; left over, 7,000 head. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,873 head; fairly active; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,022 head; lower; $3.75@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; best grades steady; others are slow; lower; $4.10@$4.35. Pittsburg—Opened firm; closed weak; $4.50@$5. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,351 head; $3.90@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.15@$4.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.75@$4.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.30@$4.65. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6⅝c for light, 6¼c for thin, 6¾c for 140 and 150 pounds, and 7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market settled yesterday to selling at 4⅜c for city, in hogsheads, at which price 50 hhds were sold; there was another lot of 50 hhds taken, believed to be off quality, at 4¼c. The market was easy at 4⅜c. It was influenced by the ability of the local consumers to hold off through absence of competition from the West. The soap trade has been carrying fair supplies of tallow, and will not appear anxious over offerings unless outside demand comes in. The easier lard market has more or less influence. For country the market showed 4⅜@4¾c as market prices, as to quality, with demands light. For Australian the nominal price was 5c.

STEARINE — For oleostearine nothing further in the way of business done. The demand from the West at 6¾c subsided after taking the parcels noted in our previous report. That was a fair quotation for yesterday's market, although the demands were quiet, considering the Chicago market, which stood at 6¾c. For lard stearine the market was inactive and nominal at 7½c for Western.

COTTON.

Contracts were exceptionally active and very irregular, with prices influenced by an advance of 6½ to 7½ points at Liverpool, and a general demand to cover by local shorts. The close was steady at 9 to 11 points advance, with reports of scarcity of rain in Texas. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 215 bales to shippers and 550 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf 8 5-16
Middling uplands 8 1-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality hot more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.82@7.84	7.83	7.82	1,800
September	7.80@7.81	7.85	7.77	3,700
October	7.88@7.89	7.95	7.83	76,300
November	7.92@7.94	8.02	7.92	18,400
December	7.90@8.00	8.08	7.97	51,600
January	8.05@8.06	8.12	8.04	151,000
February	8.11@8.12	8.15	8.11	4,300
March	8.16@8.17	8.20	8.14	11,300
April	@	8.27	8.27	500
Total				324,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	90	102	62	512	...	...
New-Orleans	837	315	463	56	...	...
Mobile	5	20	11	4	...	...
Savannah	24	11	23	53	...	...
Charleston	2	4	55	4	...	...
Wilmington	...	17	2	5	...	...
Norfolk	...	17	27	4	...	...
Baltimore	...	...	40	...	...	...
Boston	...	1	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	15	283	50	...	...	...
Total	978	755	781	635	...	...
This day last week	137	953	351	125	502	369
This day last year	2208	4869	4381	2684	3705	6887

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, and 10@20 points higher, following Europe, and on local covering. The close was steady at 10 @20 points advance. Havre and Hamburg were steady at ¼@⅜c advance. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16c for No. 7, and 14⅝c for No. 7. Sales, 800 bags Savanilla and 400 bags Central American, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening to Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 14.75c; 3,250 bags at 14.80c; 1,000 bags at 14.85c; October, 2,500 bags at 14.95c; 250 bags at 15c; December, 3,000 bags at 14.90c; March, 750 bags at 14.60c; total, 11,500 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for September; total for the day, 13,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	12.30@12.40
February	14.70@14.80	12.20@12.30
March	14.65@14.75	12.15@12.25
April	14.55@14.65	12.05@12.15
May	14.45@14.55	11.90@12.05
June	@	@
July	@	@
August	14.70@14.85	14.30@14.45
September	14.80@14.85	14.05@14.10
October	14.95@15.00	13.25@13.30
November	14.90@14.95	12.75@12.85
December	14.85@14.90	12.60@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	202,900
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,344
Total stock in New-York to-day	196,565
Total stock in Baltimore	57,121
Deliveries yesterday	467—56,654
Total stock in New-Orleans	25,312
Deliveries yesterday	265—25,047
	$1,701
Total stock in United States	278,266
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 27	103,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 27	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Aug. 27	152,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	271,000
Total	549,266
Same time 1894	438,528

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Ceracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Palo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	18½@20¼
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bucono	17½@18	Bucaranga	18½@20¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¼	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'ne to c'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades scarce and in demand at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@18	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Supplies scarce and a firm market reported, with a fair demand.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅜@4
Ordinary	3½@3⅝	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was easier and without demand. Refined in limited request at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝@ 2⅞
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@ 3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, Nos. 13 and 14, of but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Fine granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 3-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16@4½
Confectioners' granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 11-16@4¾
Mold A	4 7-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 3-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 1-16@4¼
(1) Columbia A	3 15-16@4
(2) Windsor A	3 15-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	3 15-16@4⅛
(4) Phoenix A	3⅞ @4 1-16
(5) Empire A	3 13-16@4
No. 6	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 7	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 8	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 9	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 10	@3½
No. 11	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 12	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 13	@3¼
No. 14	@3

TEA—The auction sale of 12,750 pkgs at steady prices, including: Young Hyson, 8½c; Hyson, 8@9¼c; 696 pkgs Young Hyson, 30½@9¼c, 122 pkgs Imperial, 24@34c; 310 pkgs Gunpowder, 32½@15¼c. Ping Suey—401 pkgs Young Hyson, 10@8¾c; 1,816 pkgs Imperial, 10¼@8¼c; 5,123 pkgs Gunpowder, 25@8c. Japan—98 pkgs siftings, 4¼@4c; 1,078 pkgs Oolong, 17@8¼c. 200 pkgs India and O. Pekoe, 18 @14c. Oolong—633 pkgs Foo-Choo, 11@9¼c; 2,627 pkgs Formosa, 32½@11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The steamer Alesia, just in from Naples, brought 1,113 bags of beans, part of which are new medium. Sellers are asking $1.75 for the best new goods, but would undoubtedly accept less money. Old foreign beans are extremely dull and weak. There is also a very slow trade in domestic small white beans, and while about late prices are asked, it is quite likely that further concessions would be made to increase the trade. Marrow and red kidney show no further change; the demand has not improved sufficiently to afford much relief, but holders are less inclined to force goods on the market until there is more chance of doing business. Other varieties are slow. Green peas are steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.90; do, pea, $1.90; do, medium, $1.70@$1.75; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, Calif'rnia, $3.50; do, foreign, marrow, $1.75@$1.80; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.70; do, foreign; medium, $1.55@$1.65; green peas, bolts, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 95c.

BUTTER—There is a good supply of low grades, and a generally easy market on the light demand; fine stock is sustained, with limited offerings, but only a moderate interest on the part of buyers.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19½@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11½@12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11½@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—For full cream there is a fair call for small sizes at full prices, while large continue quiet, with the disposition to hold firm on account of high first cost.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	8 @..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7½@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 7¼
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6½
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¾@..
State, full cream, small size, white	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¾@ 8¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@ 7½
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5½@ 6¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, part skims, common	2 @3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Receipts are quite liberal and the feeling is less firm, with trading more moderate.

State, country marks, per doz	15½@ 16
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @ 15½
Western, northerly sections, fancy	15 @ ..
Western, northerly sections, average, best	14½@ ..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14 @ 14½
Western, southerly sections, prime	13½@ 14
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	$3.60 @$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70 @ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.25 @ 2.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—Some call for fine red apples, well selected and in round hoops, but small barrels; green varieties and lower grades of all sorts are very dull and weak. Bartlett pears more plenty and weaker; only very choice salable at top quotations. Choice Clapp's Favorite in light supply and steady. Some lots of late varieties arrive, but meet little demand as yet. Peaches in fair supply, but selling very well at about steady prices. Grapes show no further change in price, but supply is large and trade slow, with outside figures extreme. Plums in light supply, but quiet. Watermelons of extra large size in some demand, but medium and small are very dull and low. Choice muskmelons steady. A few Cape Cod cranberries have arrived, most of which have been put out on orders at $6.50 per bbl; quality fair. We quote: Apples, red, per doube-head bbl, $1.25@$2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@$1; do, windfall, 40@50c. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, $1.50@$2.25; do, Seckel, $1@$2.50; do, other kinds, 75c@$1.75. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 60c@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, 60c@$1.25; do, culls and inferior, 30@50c. Grapes, up-river, Delaware, per case, 90c@$1.25; do, Niagara, 75c@$1; do, Moore's Early and Worden, 75c@$1; do, Southern Delaware, per 5-lb basket, 12@18c; do, black, per 8-lb basket, 12@16c; do, Delaware, Western New-York, per small basket, 15@20c. Huckleberries, per quart, 7@8c. Plums, per 10-lb basket, 15@50c. Watermelons, per 100, $5@$14. Muskmelons, per bbl, 75c@$2. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6.50. DRIED—Neither exporters nor home trade buyers seem inclined to make bids on new evaporated apples to arrive; all hands want to see the market become more settled, as well as to get a better idea of the probable supply, especially of Winter fruit. In old apples the movement is very light and values are weak, under some urgency to reduce stock. Sun-dried sliced and coarse-cut apples continue to sell very slowly, and the feeling is much unsettled. It is too early for any consumptive demand for these goods. Peeled peaches nominally unchanged; buyers for good size fruit could secure further concessions. Nothing new in small fruits; trade very dull and prices generally weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, old, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6⅜c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, new, 3@4c; do, coarse cut, 3@3⅜c; cores and skins, old, ½@1c; peaches, peeled, sun-dried, North Carolina, 7@8½c; do, Georgia, 6@7½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 8c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, new, 10½@11c; do, old, 7@ 10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

GAME—Fresh birds of all kinds are in fair demand and steady; frozen steady. We quote: Woodcock, fresh, per pair, $1; partridges, fresh, $1; do, frozen, 60c@$1; grouse, fresh, 75c@$1; do, frozen, $1@$1.35; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1.25@ $1.62; venison, per lb, 16@18c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE—About 13 carloads on sale to-day. Chickens were relatively scarce, and under a good demand advanced to 11½@12c, the outside figure for very choice Indianas. The effort to get a little more for fowls was not very successful, and, while a few sales were made at 10¾@11c, most of the business was at 10½c. Old roosters advanced to 6½c. Turkeys steady. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 11@12c; fowls, 10@ 10½c; old roosters, 6¼c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 87c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c.

POULTRY — DRESSED — Trade quiet. Fowls held unchanged, but barely steady. Fancy scalded chickens well sustained. Western dry-picked chickens plenty, dull, and weak, with outside quotations extreme for straight invoices. Eastern geese firmer and Eastern ducks steady, but Long Island ducks are quiet and a shade weaker. Turkeys firm. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 11@16c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@19c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 15c; do, Long Island, 14½@15c; do, Western, 8@ 10c; Eastern geese, 15@16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes weak under liberal offerings. Onions plentiful and easy.

Cauliflower, choice, per bbl	$1.00@$1.25
Cauliflower, inferior, per bbl	50@ 75
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	75@ 1.00
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	30@ 75
Cucumbers, Long Island, per 100	30@ 75
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	3.00@ 4.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	25@ 35
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 20
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 60
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	75@ 90
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@ 65
Onions, red, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per dh. bbl	..@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Squash, marrow, per bbl	40@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, Acme, per box	20@ 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, Grant, &c., box	12@ 15
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.25
Jersey Rose, in bulk, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Northern New-York, in bulk, per dh. bbl	..@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	2.00@ 2.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts liberal; stock accumulating and market weak; supply now mostly of new hay, and we quote for new; prime old would bring about 5c per 100 lb more. We quote: Hay, prime, new, per 100 lb, 85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@80c; clover mixed, 65c; No. 2 do, 50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Market unchanged, with the feeling easy and demand light.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6	@	7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	5	@	6
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@	5
State Pac. coast, crop of 1883	3	@	4
State N. Y., old olds	2	@	3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice		@	7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5	@	6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	4	@	5
Pacific coast, crop of 1893	2	@	4

HIDES—Demand moderate, and prices held as before, with bids lower.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20	@23
Montevideo, selected	22½	@22
Cordova selected	21	@24
California, selected	22	@25
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20	@25
Orinoco, selected	21	@23
Bogota, selected	21	@24
Central America, selected	20	@22
Payta, selected	23	@25
Port au Platte, selected	17	@18
Porto Cabello, selected	21	@23
Laguna, selected	17	@20
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16	@19
Tampico, selected	20	@21
Tabasko, selected	20	@21
Truxillo, selected	16	@17
Vera Cruz, selected	18	@19
Zanzibar, selected	10	@12
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15	@17
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10	@13
Cordova kips, selected	10	@13
Cortientes, Montevideo, selected		@
Rio Grande kips, selected	10	@13
Sierra Leone, as they run	9	@10
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30	@33
Maranham, as they run	25	@28
Payta, as they run	28	@32
Pernambuco, as they run	20	@24
Progreso, as they run	23	@25
Savanilla, as they run	26	@30
Matamoras, selected	24	@28
Texas, selected	24	@30
Wet salted—		
Havanas, as they run	35	@50
New-Orleans City, selected	40	@75
Texas ox and cow, selected	50	@60

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	11,863	5,217
Wheat, bushels	95,400	164,280
Corn, bushels	1,000,350	100,462
Oats, bushels	482,715	196,165
Rye, bushels	10,490	519
Barley, bushels	20,350	3,150

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14½@16½c; eggs firm; fresh stocks, 12@12½c per dozen.

LEATHER—Business very good for both local and export account, with prices firm.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@23	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@23	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@23	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			18 @20

UNION.

Light backs	36 @37	Light backs,	
Middle backs	36 @37	cow	36 @37
Middle, heavy	36 @37	Seconds	35 @..
Seconds, do	34½@35	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Second	35@36	Bellies	19@20
Dressed, backs	36@38		

METALS—Tin easy at 14.80c. Lake copper steady at 12.25c. Lead steady at 3.50c. Spelter firm at 4.20c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady, with a light demand.

Southern, regular	27½
Southern, Old Dominion	27½
Machine-made barrels	27¾

RESIN—Demand slow, with prices unchanged.

Good str'd, $1.55	@..	I	$2.20 @..
C'm str'd, 1.47½	@..	K	2.35 @..
E	1.45 @$1.70	M	2.60 @$2.65
F	1.50 @ 1.82½	N	2.75 @ 2.80
G	1.90 @..	W. G	2.90 @ 2.95
H	2.00 @..	W. W	3.15 @..

WILMINGTON, Aug. 28.—Resin dull; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at $1.85. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Turpentine firm at 24⅜c; receipts, 15 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.06@$1.15.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 1,284 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

WOOL.

WOOL—Manufacturers bought only moderately, as selections were not plenty, while prices ruled very steady and receipts light. ....Domestic fleeces, 17½@20c; pulled, 12@ 34c; Texas, 9@12c per lb.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly, with only a light inquiry. Engagements included 3½ loads grain to Glasgow at 2½d, and 4 loads grain to Copenhagen at 2s 3d....

Charters included: British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork, for orders, 3s 4½d, February; British steamer, general cargo, London to Philadelphia, 6s; British steamer, sawn timber, Mobile to the United Kingdom, 100s, Continent 102s 6d; German steamer, 1,396 tons, Baltimore to Bordeaux, £1,200, and free lighterage; British steamer, 1,280 tons, creosoted ties, hence to Annato Bay, Jamaica, 12c per 32 feet; two Norwegian steamers, 512 and 362 tons, West India time charters, one trip each, private terms; British ship, 2,211 tons, Japan to New-York, $22,000; ship, 1,650 tons, general cargo, Hongkong to New-York, private terms; seven British and American barks and ships, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, at from 28s 9d to 33s 6d; Italian bark, white pine lumber, hence to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, or Rosario $7.50; British bark, coal, Philadelphia to St. John's, P. R., $2.10 and port charges; schooner, logwood, Kingston, Jamaica, to New-York, $3.75; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Philadelphia, $6; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $5; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-London, $4.75; schooner, rails, hence to Norfolk, $1.50; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $1.90, and back from Tampa to a port north of Hatteras with phosphate rock, $2.30; British schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Fredericton, N. B., $1.40; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Lynn, 65c; schooner, coal, Hoboken to Salem, 60c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Portsmouth, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—There was no sign of improvement in the condition of the wheat market this morning. If anything, the weakness was more pronounced than ever. The opening prices were at ⅝@½c under yesterday's close, and within an hour after the opening the market declined another ½c. The early weakness was caused by bearish cables, larger receipts than expected, and absolute lack of outside buying, even at the decline. There was very heavy liquidation by local longs, and, as the bears were very aggressive, pressing their advantage to the utmost, prices rapidly declined. Receipts at Chicago were 82 cars. Receipts at the Northwest were moderate, 497 cars coming in at Minneapolis and Duluth. Withdrawals from store were 160,900 bushels, and 319,881 bushels, including wheat and flour, cleared at the seaboard. Liverpool cables were easy, with futures reported unchanged. Continental markets closed irregular. Antwerp wheat and Paris wheat and flour were unchanged to slightly higher, and Berlin wheat unchanged to slightly lower. There was fair buying at the decline and prices held steady. December is fast becoming the favorite trading month. Fair export business

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Improvement and Increased Activity in Stocks.

LONDON BUYING WELL PRONOUNCED

Profit-Taking on the Advance More than Offset by New Business—Activity in Bonds—Grangers Still Leading.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The movement in to-day's market was a close repetition of that of yesterday. The foreigners were liberal buyers of their specialties, with the exception of St. Paul, of which they sold about 15,000 shares. The local buying, however, was so good that the offerings were easily absorbed, and the stock subsequently sold at its highest price of the year. The change of temper in London is pronounced; a dispatch to a local news agency read: "There is a large business in all American stocks here, with Union Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred strong."

All the news of the day was favorable. The Weather Bureau reported an entire absence of frost in the country, and this fact at this date is almost a certain assurance of the safety of the corn crop. Trade reports were also highly satisfactory. Dry goods are extremely active, and the number of buyers in the market now is said to be greater than at any other time since 1892. There is no diminution in activity in the iron trade. The placing of a contract for 30,000 tons of soft steel billets with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Carnegies of Pittsburg indicates the immense business the latter company is doing, for the Carnegie company is a large producer itself, and this is an outside order. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is also doing an immense business, its earnings at the present time justifying the promise of a substantial dividend in the not far distant future. The stock to-day sold up to 39, and closed at 38¾, a net gain of 1½ points. One of the most encouraging features of the time is the large business being done in railway bonds. The total sales to-day amounted to nearly $4,500,000, and the business was well distributed.

While there was some profit-taking on the advance, the new buying was more than sufficient to offset it, and practically, everything closed higher than yesterday. In the Grangers, Atchison, which is still on the bargain counter, made its lowest price at the opening, and closed within ⅛ of its best, at a net gain of ⅝. St. Paul was easily the leader of the group as well as the market, and closed ½ higher, at 77¼, a net gain of ½. Vice President Bond, in a published interview, predicts that the company will increase its earnings this year by $5,000,000, and that it will be in position to pay 6 per cent dividends. The earnings for July show an increase of $510,014 in gross, and of $358,823 in net, but the comparison is with the period of the Debbs strike. Rock Island, Burlington, Omaha, and Missouri Pacific all scored fractional gains.

The low-priced specialties continued in good demand. The largest gains were made by Denver preferred, Big Four, Pacific Mail, and Flint and Père Marquette, but others, such as Chesapeake and Ohio, Kansas and Texas preferred, Southern preferred, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, also scored gains.

Speculation in the industrials was less active, and fluctuations were within narrower limits than usual. Sugar lost ⅜, and Tobacco ¼. An effort to cover a small block of distillers advanced the stock to 22⅝, but when the movement was over, it fell back to 21⅝, the same as yesterday. Chicago Gas on small trading was firmer, and closed ⅛ up. Leather preferred sold down to 83, but was marked back to 84 at the close, its net loss being only ¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent

Time money was freely offered. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $85,380,181, and the balances were $6,184,257. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $203,258.

Money in London, ½@1½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for 60 days, and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅜@$4.89 for 60-day bills, $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long, and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$46,941,834
Imports for the same period	22,721,546
Net exports	$24,220,288
Net exports to date, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports to date, 1893	24,486,456
Net exports to date, 1892	48,882,053

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco pf., ⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf., ⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf., ¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., 1
Col. & Hock. Coal, ⅝
Den. & R. G. pf., 1⅝
Flint & P. M., ¾
Man. Beach, 1
N. J. Cen., 1¼
N. Y. Central, 1⅜
N. Y. Sus. & W. pf., 1¾
Pacific Mail, 1
Pitts. & West. pf., 2½
St. P. & Duluth, 1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron, 1½
U. S. Cord. gtd 2d. in. pd., ¾

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf., ⅝
Evans. & T. H., 1
L. E. & W., ⅞
Manhattan, ½
New England, ½
N. Y., L. E. & W., ½
Rio Gr. West., 2
Rio Gr. West. pf., 1¼
U. S. Rubber, ⅝

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1½, to 107; Union Pacific, 1¼, to 15½; Atchison, ⅝, to 20½; New-York Central, ⅝, to 105⅝; Wabash preferred, ½, to 23¾; Southern preferred, ⅝, to 48¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 56⅝; Southern, ¼, to 14½; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 19¼; Reading, ⅛, to 16⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 64¾. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 10, and do second consols, ⅛, to 76½. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 20¼; Ontario and Western at 18⅜; Denver preferred at 52⅝, and St. Paul at 77⅜. British consols were steady at 107⅝ for both money and the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150½	150	150½	148	150	30
American Cotton Oil	25¾	25¾	25	25⅝	25¼	25¾	400
American Cotton Oil pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½	75½	145
*American Sugar Refining	109¼	109⅞	108¼	109¼	109	109¼	33,315
American Tobacco	96¾	97⅜	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96⅞	10,733
American Tobacco pf	116	116	112	112	..	..	300
At., T. & S. F. 3d ln. pd	20¼	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	20½	20⅝	22,110
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	35½	36	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	36	4,370
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	600
Baltimore & Ohio	65¾	65⅞	65½	65½	65¼	66	420
Canada Southern	56⅜	56¾	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56¾	1,775
Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	56	..	225
Cent. & S. A. Telegraph	122	122	122	122	..	..	28
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	22	1,955
Chicago Gas	63	63⅛	62¼	63⅛	63	63¼	6,265
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	104¼	105¼	805
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	106⅞	106	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	2,790
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147½	147½	147	147	147	148	70
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	91⅞	92⅜	91¾	92¼	92⅛	92⅜	17,384
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49¾	50	49	49¾	49	49¾	4,100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	97	97	97	97	96½	97½	139
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅜	77¼	76⅛	77¼	77¼	77⅜	53,658
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	492
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	84¼	84⅝	83½	84¼	84⅛	84⅜	12,789
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	38	38½	1,515
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	5¼	300
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½	143	100
Delaware & Hudson	130¼	131	130½	131	130½	130⅞	400
Denver & Rio Grande	16¾	17	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52⅜	53	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52½	2,294
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	11	11	11	11	10½	11	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	51	51	51	51	52	60	1
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅞	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	14,170
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	39	41	250
Flint & Père Marquette	17	17½	17	17½	17¼	17⅞	700
General Electric	38¼	38¾	37⅜	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	2,581
Illinois Central	104½	104½	104¼	104½	104	105	500
Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	120
Iowa Central pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	36⅝	10
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	9⅛	9⅝	200
Kingston & Pembroke	3	3	3	3	..	..	400
Laclede Gas	27½	27½	27½	27½	27	28	300
Lake Erie & Western	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	27¼	800
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81	81	80¾	80¾	80¼	81	275
Long Island	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85	87	100
*Long Island Trac. 1st ln. pd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	200
Louisville & Nashville	63¾	63⅞	63⅛	63¾	63⅝	63⅞	6,725
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	..	9	8⅜	9	212
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	322
Manhattan Beach	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	5½	6½	250
Manhattan Con	115¼	115½	114¾	114¾	114¾	115¼	400
Mexican National ctfs.	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	3	500
Michigan Central	102	102	102	102	101⅞	102½	300
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅜	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	24½	24⅝	300
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	84¾	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	85	250
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	57	57	56¼	56¾	56½	57	2,200
Missouri Pacific	39¼	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40	12,485
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	900
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38	38	38¼	2,166
Mobile & Ohio	24½	25	24½	25	25	25½	600
*National Lead Co.	35	35¼	34⅝	35	34⅝	35½	670
*National Lead Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	91¾	92⅜	110
National Starch	8	8	8	8	6	8	100
New-Central Coal	8	8	8	8	8	9	100
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	109¼	107⅜	109¼	108¾	109¼	1,960
New-York Central	103⅝	104⅜	103¼	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	1,591
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	63½	63½	63½	63½	61½	63½	150
New-York, L. E. & W.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	2,620
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	14	14½	760
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	34	35½	34	35¼	35	35¼	3,000
Norfolk & Western	4	4¼	4	4¼	4	4¼	500
North American	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	300
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5⅝	5	5	5	5¼	2,110
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅝	19⅝	15¼	15¾	18⅞	19	2,210
Ontario & Western	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	2,703
Oregon Improvement	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	11	100
Pacific Mail	29	30	29	30	29⅞	30	4,045
Peoria & Eastern	10	10⅛	10	10	9¼	10	800
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	5,350
Pittsburg & Western pf.	32½	34⅜	32¼	33½	33	34	1,800
P., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19	20	800
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	55	55	55	55	53	55	152
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	173½	173½	173½	173	174	205
Rio Grande Western	17	18	17	17¾	17	18	500
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	44	43	44	42½	44½	900
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	8½	510
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18	18	18¾	3,910
St. Paul & Duluth	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32½	31½	33	300
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	45	44¼	45	44⅞	44⅞	860
Southern Pacific	26	26¼	26	26¼	25¾	26¼	350
Southern Railway	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	6,245
Southern Railway pf.	42	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞	42	42	6,920
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37½	39	37⅜	38¾	38¾	38⅞	9,470
Texas Pacific	12	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	12	12⅛	1,560
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	700
Union Pacific	15¼	15½	14⅜	15	15	15⅛	4,877
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞	7	1,000
United States Cordage	28½	28½	28½	28½	..	..	100
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜	5½	4,180
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d. in. pd.	10½	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10¾	11	700
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd.	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	21	21½	1,020
United States Rubber	41	41	40¾	40¾	40½	41	300
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	94	94½	445
*United States Leather	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	310
*United States Leather pf.	84	84½	83½	84	83¾	84	3,980
United States Express	45½	45½	45½	45½	46	..	10
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	750
Wabash pf.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	8,470
Western Union Telegraph	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94¾	2,026
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	1,970
Wisconsin Central	6	6⅞	6	6⅜	6¼	6½	450
Total sales							326,752

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67	67	67	67	67	67¼	10,000

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 7,000	44⅝	Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	105½
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued	83⅞	71,000s20F	106
20,000	83¾	10,000	106¼
28,000	83⅞	1,000	106
10,000	83¾	10,000s20F	106
5,000	83⅝	3,000	106
10,000	83¾	10,000	106½
5,000	83⅝	7,000	106¼
25,000	83¾	10,000s20F	106¼
5,000	83⅝	10,000	106¾
25,000	83¾	10,000	107
25,000	83½	30,000s20F	107
25,000	83⅝	Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
66,000	83¾	3,000	106
10,000	83⅞	35,000	106¼
7,000	83¾	Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	
adjustment 4s when issued	57¾	5,000	99¾
44,000	57¾	5,000	100
8,000	58	Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s	
5,000	58⅛	10,000	110
5,000	58¼	10,000	110½
10,000	58¾	5,000	111½
10,000	58⅜	2,000s20F	112
30,000	58⅛	Clev, C, Chi & St L	
2,000	58⅜	St Louis Div 4s	
2,000	58½	5,000	94½
10,000	58¼	Colorado Mid 1st	
15,000	58¼	Trust Co certfs	
27,000	58⅜	10,000	77
5,000	58½	Colorado, Mid 4s	
15,000	58⅜	Trust Co certfs	
15,000	58⅜	5,000	28½
5,000	58½	15,000	29
5,000	58¼	Col, H Val & Tol 5s	
10,000	58⅜	1,000	93⅜
5,000	58½	1,000	93⅞
5,000	58¼	4,000	94
5,000	58½	Co, H V & T G M 6s	
10,000	58¼	1,000	95
5,000	58½	7,000	94¾
35,000	58¼	1,000	95
40,000	58½	Col & Ninth Av 1st	
8,000	58⅜	5,000	115
8,000	58½	Denv & Rio G'de 4s	
20,000	58⅜	3,000	90¼
8,000	58½	E Tenn, V & Ga 1st	
42,000	58⅜	5,000	112
10,000	58⅝	East Tenn reorgn lien 4-5s	
53,000	58⅜	5,000	93½
16,000	58⅞	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
45,000	59	40,000	100¾
24,000	59⅛	Ft Worth & D C 1st	
16,000	59¼	7,000	71½
18,000	59⅜	Gal. Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
4,000	59¼	5,000	93¼
8,000	58⅞	10,000	93⅜
3,000	58⅞	Den Elec Co Deb 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s 3-4s Class A Trust Co certfs	82½	10,000	89⅝
30,000	82⅜	G Bay, W & St P Inc	
17,000	82⅜	10,000	5¾
10,000	82⅝	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
30,000	82½	2,000	111½
20,000	82⅝	Illinois Cent 3½s	
5,000	82½	1,000c	104
50,000	82⅝	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
10,000	82⅞	2,000	84½
20,000	83	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co certfs	82⅛	2,000	121
1st instlmt paid	83	Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	
10,000	83	6,000	95
80,000	83¼	5,000s3	94
10,000	83⅜	2,000	95
35,000	83½	Kans Pac 1st Cons	
20,000	83⅜	2,000	74
28,000	83½	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	83⅝	15,000	72½
16,000	83½	5,000	72⅞
25,000	83⅜	5,000	73
5,000	83⅝	5,000	73½
5,000	83¾	4,000	73⅞
5,000	83½	5,000	74
8,000	83⅜	2,000	74¼
80,000	83½	5,000	74
5,000	83⅜	3,000	74½
6,000	83½	12,000	74¾
20,000	83⅜	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
5,000	83⅝	2,000	96¼
4,000	83½	L Erie & W 1st 5s	
6,000	83¾	3,000	116¼
Atlantic & Pac Inc 20,000	4	Louisv'le, Evy & St L Consol 1st 5s	
Austin & N'w'n 1st 1,000	91	6,000	87
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 10,000	104¼	5,000	89
Cent'l N J G M 5s 1,000	119¼	Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000	86
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 3,000	111¾	Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 1st 5,000	122¼
6,000	111⅞	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 1,000	101¼
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 4,000	120¾	10,000s3	101½
7,000	120¾	Lo, N A & Chi G M 5,000	75⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 7,000	109	2,000	75⅞
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000	103½	Metrop'n Elev 1st 1,000	120¼
7,000	104	Mil & St Paul 1st	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 2,000	103	Iowa & Minn Div 2,000	123¼
9,000	103¼	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 5,000	93¼
Chicago & Erie Inc 5,000	33¾	Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s 10,000c	90
13,000	34	Minn & St L con 5s 2,000	104
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 27,000	48	13,000	103¼
Chi, St L & N O 5s 6,000	121	Minn & St L 2,000	143
Total sales		Mo, Kans & Texas 2d 20,000	67
		15,000	66⅜
		2,500	66⅝
		52,000	67
		15,000	67¼
		Mo, K & Texas ext 5s 1,000	77¼
		6,000	92⅜
		4,000	92⅝
		Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000	94¾
		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 16,000	89
		N Y L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co ctfs stamped 10,000	76
		25,000s20F	76
		50,000	76
		4,000s20F	75¾
		19,000s20F	75⅞
		19,000	76
		10,000s20F	75½
		5,000	76
		30,000s20F	75½
		31,000	76
		3,000	76¼
		7,000	76½
		N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 25,000	94¼
		N Y, Susq & W'n 2d 6,000	91
		N Y, Sus & W'n G M 1,000	85
		Norfolk & Western Maryld & Wash Div 2,000	62
		North Pac Cons 6s 20,000	42¾
		25,000	42⅝
		10,000	42½
		1,000	41½
		Trust Co certfs 20,000	41
		Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	94½
		3,000	94⅝
		8,000	94½
		Ohio Southern 1st 6,000	91
		5,000	92½
		Ohio Southn G M 4s 5,000	75½
		Oreg Imp Co con 5s 10,000	45
		10,000	45½
		19,000	45
		Oreg Short Line 6s 25,000	102¾
		Trust Receipts 4,000	104
		3,000	104¼
		Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs 11,000	60
		4,000	60¼
		Pac of Mo 2d Ext 1,000	107½
		Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000	84¼
		Peo & Eastern Inc 10,000	28½
		Philadelphia & Read 1st Pref Inc 20,000	36
		10,000	35⅞
		10,000	36
		15,000	35¾
		10,000	35⅞
		15,000	35¾
		20,000	35⅞
		40,000	36
		11,000	36¼
		4,000	36⅜
		40,000	36¾
		2d Pref Inc 10,000	21⅝
		80,000	21½
		5,000	21
		60,000	21¼
		5,000	21¾
		3d Pref Inc 80,000	16¾
		10,000	16⅝
		10,000	16¾
		3,000	16⅝
		1,000	16
		Phil & Rdg gen 4s 20,000	84¼
		Trust Co certfs 20,000	76
		5,000	76¼
		10,000	76¼
		5,000	76
		12,000	76¼
		20,000	76¼
		9,000	76
		7,000	75¾
		45,000	76
		5,000	76¼
		10,000	76¾
		25,000	76¼
		15,000	76¾
		19,000	76¼
		43,000	76⅝
		52,000	76½
		Pittsb'h & W'n 1st 5,000	85
		St L & S F Con 4s 10,000	65
		Rio Grande Wn 1st 5,000	76¾
		5,000	76⅞
		40,000	77
		45,000	77¼
		8,000	77
		10,000	76¾
		2,000	76⅞
		10,000	63¾
		Southn Ry 1st 5s 12,000	97
		5,000	96¾
		5,000	97
		10,000	96¾
		47,000	96⅜
		12,000	96½
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	93
		2,000	92½
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000	28⅝
		23,000	28½
		6,000	28¾
		5,000	28⅝
		Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co certfs 7,000	73¼
		Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	105⅜
		5,000	105⅞
		3,000	106
		Un Pac ext s fd 8s 4,000	100¼
		1,000	100⅜
		6,000	100½
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 20,000	40
		24,000	39⅞
		10,000	39⅜
		4,000	39⅞
		55,000	40
		15,000	40¼
		U S Cordage 1st Trust Co certfs 15,000	47
		1,000	46⅞
		3,000	46¾
		5,000s3	46½
		Wabash 1st 5s 3,000	108¼
		1,000	108⅝
		1,000	108½
		Wabash 2d Mge 5s 3,000	79¼
		3,000	79⅜
		19,000	79½
		2,000	79¾
		6,000	79⅞
		2,000	79½
		Wabash Deb Ser B 82,000	32¼
		18,000	32¼
		1,000	32⅞
		5,000	32⅞
		15,000	32¼
		50,000	32⅝
		20,000	32¼
		West Shore gtd 4s 6,000	107
		8,000	106⅞
		Registered 4,000	106¾
		Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5,000s3	100½
		Wn N Y & Penn Inc 5,000	19
		Wheel'g & L E 1st 3,000	108⅜
		Wilkes & East 1st 3,000	97
		Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	67¼
		10,000	67⅛
		8,000 s3F	67¼
			$4,445,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	61	64½
American Coal	93	..
American District Telegraph	38	40
American Express	113	115
*American Sugar Refining pf.	102	..
American T. & C.	96	100
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19⅝	20
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	54½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	93	100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	100
Erie Tel. & Tel.	54	54¼
Evansville & T. H. pf.	55	..
F. & P. M. pf.	42	46⅝
Great Northern pf.	127	180
G. B. & W. t. r.	1¼	1¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3	3¼
Homestake	26½	..
Houston & Tex

FINANCIAL CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Third Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such third installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock,
and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before August 30, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

AUG. 22, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the penalties imposed by the committee Aug. 5, 1895, for deposits of bonds and stocks of the United States Cordage Company are remitted to and including Sept. 5, 1895.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Manhattan Trust Company who have paid the penalties above referred to will receive the amount of penalty paid by them upon application to the **Manhattan Trust Company.**

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's

New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and
Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds,
Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885,
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,

and of our receipts therefor.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's *Income Bonds.*

New-York and London, August 26th, 1895.

Referring to our circular of March 9, 1895, we have now to state that we have for many months past given our careful attention to the preparation of a plan of reorganization of the Erie System, and that such plan has been completed.

It proposes to create a New Company, which shall absorb the Erie and various branches, also its leased or controlled lines, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Chicago and Erie—thus uniting the control of the entire System in one Corporation as a through line from New-York to Chicago.

To carry out the plan the following securities will be created:

$175,000,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 100-year Gold Bonds, secured by mortgage and pledge of all property acquired under the plan of reorganization by the new company.

Of these bonds,
$35,000,000 will be 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds.
$140,000,000 will be 3@4 per cent. General Lien Bonds.

$30,000,000 First Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$16,000,000 Second Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$100,000,000 Common Stock.

Of the Prior Lien Bonds:
$14,400,000 are to be delivered as a part of the purchase price of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, as hereinafter explained.
$15,000,000 are sold to a syndicate, as stated further on.
$5,000,000 are reserved for enlargement and improvement of Terminal facilities, including elevation of tracks at Jersey City, Buffalo, and elsewhere, additional wharf facilities at New-York, reducing grades, constructing double track, and purchasing additional equipment. These bonds to be used only with the consent of the Voting Trustees hereinafter mentioned. All property acquired with these bonds or their proceeds to be brought under the lien of the new mortgage.
$000,000 are reserved for contingencies, (any surplus to go to the new Company.)

Of the General Lien Bonds:
$92,668,000 are reserved for the ultimate acquisition of all bonds and guaranteed stocks now left undisturbed on various parts of the System, and
$17,000,000 are reserved for new construction, betterments, additions, &c., after 1897, under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,000,000 to be used in any one year. All property acquired with these bonds, or their proceeds, to be brought under the lien of new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

	Receive:			
Holders of	New General Lien Bonds.	First Preferred Stock.	Second Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
N. Y., L. E. & W. New Second Consol Mortgage Bonds, and Second Consol Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds..	75 p.c.	55 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Funded Coupon 5 p. c. Bonds of 1885	100 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Income Bonds...	40 p.c.	60 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Preferred Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)... ..	..	..	100 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Common Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)... ..	..	..	..	100 p.c.
Chicago & Erie Incomes	..	..	100 p.c.	

The new bonds deliverable as above are to bear interest from July 1st, 1896, (first coupon to mature January 1, 1897,) at 3 per cent. per annum for two years, and 4 per cent. thereafter.

The bonds to be exchanged must bear all unpaid coupons, and no allowance will be made for coupons.

The assessments on the stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are fixed at $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock; but, as prompt deposit of the securities and an early payment of a considerable assessment fund are important, a deduction of $4 per share on the preferred stock and $6 per share on the common stock will be allowed on account of the assessments above mentioned to such depositors as deposit their stock within a short period discretionary with the Committee, and also pay the assessment, less such deduction, within dates to be fixed by advertisement, such payment to be in four installments at least 30 days apart. Such depositors will thus obtain participation in the reorganization upon the payment of the net sum of

$8 per share on the preferred stock.
$12 per share on the common stock.

Stockholders who do not comply with all these conditions must pay the entire assessment, without deduction, at the time of depositing their stock.

The stock of the New Company is to be held by Voting Trustees, to be named by us, for five years, and thereafter until the new first preferred stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend in one year, although the Voting Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver Certificates of Beneficial Interest, as usual.

An arrangement has been made with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Voting Trustees whereby, subject to ratification by their beneficiaries, they undertake, in consideration of securities as set forth in the plan, to foreclose and deliver the N. Y., P. & O. property, subject only to the prior lien, equipment, and leased-line securities, for which reservation is made in the plan.

The cash requirements of the plan are $25,015,688, as follows:

Floating debt, receivers' certificates, &c	$11,500,000
Collateral Trust Bonds (Erie) to be paid off at 110 per cent., pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed.....	3,678,400
Reorganization First Lien Bonds (Erie) to be paid off.....	2,500,000
Early construction requirements (system) and expenses	5,337,288
Car trusts for three years.....	2,000,000
	$25,015,688

An Underwriting Syndicate has agreed to purchase $15,000,000 of the 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds, also to guarantee the payment of the assessments by the Erie Stockholders, thus providing the necessary funds.

As fully set forth in the plan, the fixed charges of the Erie System (calculated on all bonds which will be outstanding on completion of the reorganization) are reduced from $9,400,000 to $7,850,000 per annum, and for the first two years after reorganization a further reduction of about $900,000 per annum is made, to an amount nearly equaled by the net earnings of the property in 1893-4. Furthermore, in the new fixed charge is included the interest on a large sum of money intended to be spent immediately after reorganization in improving and adding to the property. This expenditure should enable the Company to enlarge its business and also to transact it with greater economy than heretofore.

The real net earnings of the Erie System from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, show (after allowing for all cross-entries and worthless items) an average surplus over the fixed charges under the plan of reorganization of about $1,500,000 per annum, a sum sufficient for the full 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock and nearly 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock. While not intending to imply that any return to former average earnings can be immediately realized, we make the foregoing statement to show that the securities of the new company will have intrinsic value and that the reorganization is sound and conservative.

At our suggestion, Messrs. C. H. Coster, Louis Fitzgerald, and Anthony J. Thomas have undertaken to act as a committee for the purpose of carrying the reorganization into effect. We have agreed to co-operate in and supervise the work of reorganization.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Refering to the lists of securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company affected by the plan, notice is given to all holders of such securities that, pursuant to the provisions of the plan, they may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates. Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

The bonds of New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company already under control pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, except that, in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby, on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at either of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Referring to the foregoing circular, all holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first instalment of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same or to pay such first instalment by September 20th, 1895, and the remaining instalments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is, therefore, essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,514,500, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 1, 1895.

Owners of Convertible Debenture Certificates of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be entitled under the provisions of a certain resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, "Concerning Debenture Certificates of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company," approved May 20th, 1895, to subscribe in the month of September for additional Convertible Debenture Certificates to be issued by said Company October 1st, 1895, in the proportion of one-quarter of the amount of their holdings September 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for registered Certificates will be closed during the month of September and subscription blanks will be mailed to the holders of registered Certificates.

This offer is hereby also made to holders of Coupon Convertible Debenture Certificates whose names and addresses are not registered on the books of said Company.

Subscriptions by the said holders can be made only upon the presentation of their Certificates at this office. For this purpose, however, presentation of Coupon No. 3, which will mature April 1, 1896, will be accepted as evidence of ownership of the Certificate itself. When presented, negotiable Warrants will be issued entitling the holders or their assignees to subscribe for the additional Convertible Debenture Certificates at par. Payment will be due and the Certificates will be issued as of the first day of October, 1895.

As a matter of accommodation to the holders of Coupon Convertible Debenture Certificates, transmittal blanks may be obtained and the Certificates, or Coupon No. 3, may be deposited for transmission to the undersigned at the following places, to wit:

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 16 William St., New-York City.
Mr. E. S. Hall, Agent, Grand Central Station, New-York City.
Mr. A. H. Litchfield, Treasurer's Agent, Park Square Station, Boston, Mass.
Mr. B. B. Torrey, Room No. 205 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Mr. A. R. Longley, Treasurer's Agent, Union Depot, Providence, R. I.
Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Hartford, Conn.
Chicopee National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

Payments for the new Debenture Certificates will be due October 1, 1895, and may be made prior to that date, but no interest will be allowed on such prepayments. Payments may be made up to, but not later than, October 31st, unless otherwise agreed, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from October 1st will be required on payments delayed after the 10th day of October.

The Debenture Certificates will be dated October 1st, and delivered as soon after that date as practicable, interest accruing from that date.

WM. L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2548	2831	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2418	2643	2990
184	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3086
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254
1305	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3298
1354	1682	1773	2031	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2064	2278	2900	2915	

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for

COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS

OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1894, under which agreement Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on Monday, September 16th, 1895, at 2 P. M., at the office of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New-York, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system, which has been approved by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, or from the Secretary for the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

Long Island Traction Co. Reorganization.

Holders of **COLLATERAL TRUST** notes of the Long Island Traction Company who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan heretofore announced are hereby notified to deposit their notes with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.**

Proper Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited notes.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES** who have not deposited their holdings under the plan that the Committee will redeem the same on or before **SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895,** at par, with interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

The final payment of five dollars ($5.00) per share on stock heretofore deposited is due and payable on or before September 4th, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.

More than two-thirds of these Bonds having been already deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, the time for further deposits is hereby extended to Sept. 10, 1895, after which date payment of $10 per Bond will be required.

Application for the listing of the negotiable Trust Certificates has been made to the New-York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE, } **Committee.**
MAYER LEHMAN,

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this seventh day of August, 1895, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at eleven thirty o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-one (21) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz:

Nos. 136, 145, 164, 174, 247, 270, 291, 319, 412, 510, 550, 659, 831, 974, 986, 1190, 1441, 1497, 1519, 1716, 1885,

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on the third day of September, 1895, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with a supplemental deed of trust of February 27, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the first day of September, 1895.

New-York, August 7, 1895.

A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Co.
J. N. WALLACE,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this seventh day of August, 1895.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Union Railway Co.'s Stock.
American Surety Co.'s Stock.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.'s Stock.
American Typefounders' Co.'s Stock.
Mich. Peninsular Car Co.'s Com. Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, August 5th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, New-Jersey, on Thursday, September 5th, 1895. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open for one hour. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 15th, and reopen at 10 A. M. September 6th.

W. G. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The interest due September 1st, 1895, on the undermentioned bonds will be paid on and after that date as follows:

Southern Railway Co. "East Tennessee" Reorganization Mortgage Bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Equipment Sinking Fund 5 per cent. Bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City, and in London, England, at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co.
Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial Bonds at the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53-55-57 DUANE STREET.
NEW-YORK, August 15, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1895, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

Corea's First Postage Stamps.

From The Washington Post.

A document received at the State Department from Minister Sill, at Seoul, Corea, incloses four new postage stamps, the first issued by Corea for domestic purposes. The stamps are in bright colors, and carry besides their English lettering, giving their denomination, several Corean characters, which presumably convey the same information to the natives. They carry no figures or peculiar designs. The stamps were manufactured in Washington for the Corean Government. They range in value from 1 cent, or 5 poons, to 10 cents, or 50 poons. Mr. Sill says the postal bureau is to be conducted in connection with the telegraphic bureau, and both are in the Department of Public Works.

FINEST ON THE HUDSON

The "Old Langdon Place" Recently Acquired by F. W. Vanderbilt.

TO MAKE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS

Several Wealthy New-Yorkers Who Own near Estates—History of Mr. Vanderbilt's New Property.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New-York, who has recently joined the little colony of millionaires up the river, is getting ready to make extensive improvements on his house and grounds. His house is on the "old Langdon place," which is said by some of the dwellers of Hyde Park—where it is situated—to be "the finest place on the Hudson between New-York and Albany."

"Old Langdon place" has about 800 acres, lying on both sides of the thoroughfare which is a continuation of Washington Street in this city. The price paid for it is variously put down from $200,000 to $250,000.

When Mr. Vanderbilt completes the proposed improvements it will have cost about $150,000 more, and will, according to the estimates of the villagers, be a proper place for a man of Mr. Vanderbilt's means to spend a portion of his time each year.

A New-York City architect is said to be perfecting the plans, and work is to be begun as soon as convenient.

"Old Langdon place" has a history, and it is in the midst of other places which are rich in legendary and historical lore. A six-mile drive through the country that was made most beautiful by nature takes the visitor from this city to the little village where Mr. Vanderbilt is to be a resident. The house cannot be seen from the main thoroughfare, for the land is thickly wooded in parts, and the house stands far back on the bluff over the Hudson.

From the river boats it may be plainly seen—a brick structure of Grecian architecture, built among trees and commanding a glorious view down the Hudson.

When Mr. Vanderbilt purchased it and decided to make it his home, he secured what was at one time the property of one closely allied with the reigning family in England. He may point with pride, if his inclination dictates, to the fact that his estate was originally owned in part by the private secretary of Lord Combury, who was a cousin of Queen Anne.

The estate is a portion of the grant made to the "upper nine partners" in 1706, and the grant was confirmed by Queen Anne on Sept. 25, 1708. One of the partners was Peter Faucouler, and through him it passed to the possession of various well-known and wealthy citizens during the last two centuries. The grant originally comprised several thousand acres, running up to Staatsburg and back to what is known as the Creek Road, but it has long since been cut up into smaller farms.

The original Langdon house was built in 1778 by Dr. Samuel Bard and Dr. Hosack, whose names are connected with the beginning of the New-York Medical College. They acquired a competency in their New-York practice and came to this spot to spend the last years of their lives. The old house was burned many years ago, and the present structure succeeded it.

Mr. Vanderbilt sailed up the Hudson in his yacht soon after he had acquired the Hyde Park property and anchored at the little landing. With him was a party of congenial people, and they took possession of the place and for some days were entertained in a style that reminded the oldest inhabitants of the times of which their fathers had spoken. There were distinguished people in the group of old residents, for the neighborhood is sprinkled with men and women whose names are historic.

Dr. Hosack's widow entertained in grand old style. She had three daughters, who married prominent men—one a Mr. Willas, another Mr. Emmet, and the third William Laight. Mr. Emmett at one time owned the famous place now belonging to William B. Dinsmore, who is one of Mr. Vanderbilt's neighbors. Mr. Emmett was a lineal descendant of Robert Emmet.

Some distinguished guests at the old-time entertainments came from what is now known as Placenta. It is the estate formerly owned by Major Nathaniel Pendleton, who came here from Virginia. He was one of Gen. Greene's aides and distinguished himself at Eutaw Springs. The Major was considered one of the finest-looking men in the Revolutionary Army. He was one of Alexander Hamilton's seconds in the duel with Aaron Burr.

The house was for a long time occupied by Mr. Paulding, the author, and by his son, Kemble Paulding.

One of Mr. Vanderbilt's neighbors is Col. Archie Rogers of Gov. Morton's staff, who owns the fine old estate which he has named Cromwold. He is within easy reach of the entire coterie of millionaires who live on the bluff. Among them are Jacob Ruppert, James Roosevelt, John Jacob Astor, and, at Rhinecliffe, Gov. Morton.

The Vanderbilt place is one of the most picturesque of all. A stream winds through it, and it looks as if there would be fine troutfishing there. Some of the land is almost wild. The underbrush has not been cleared away, and the landscape gardener has not been trying to improve on nature. Rustic bridges span the creek, and at one point there is a moss-covered building which might well be used for a mill. An old-fashioned overshoot waterwheel is kept turning lazily by the stream, and the splashing makes an agreeable accompaniment to the chirping of birds and the chattering of squirrels.

FATHER FINDS HIS LOST DAUGHTER

Eighteen Years Since He Had Seen Her —She Was Then an Infant.

PATERSON, Aug. 28.—A romantic story of the reuniting of a young girl with her father and brothers after a separation of eighteen years comes from Lake View, about a mile from this place. George Oliver, eighteen years ago, was a well-to-do resident of Morristown and had a family of young children. His wife died immediately after giving birth to twins, a boy and a girl.

As none of the children were old enough to care for the babies, they were both placed to board with a childless couple named Hultz, living on the outskirts of Morristown. The Hultzes took the babies to an orphan asylum in Newark, where they placed them under the charge of the Catholic sisters, under the name of Hultz, saying nothing about the real names of the children, who had been christened Frank and Lizzie. Not long afterward the Hultzes, unknown to Mr. Oliver, moved to New-York, where they and the children were lost track of.

Both children grew strong and healthy. Mrs. William Berdan, wife of an officer of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New-York, adopted Lizzie and installed her in the handsome home of the Berdans, at Lake View and gave her a liberal education.

Not long ago the girl began to display a restless disposition, and a few weeks ago packed up her clothes and left, finding employment in John Hand & Son's silk mill, at Lake View, and going to board with a Mrs. Elizabeth Geoffier of Cury Place.

Her father had kept up a constant search for the girl and her brother, being more anxious than ever when he found that the girl's aunt had died and left a handsome competence for the girl in case she was ever found.

Mr. Oliver learned last week of the whereabouts of the Hultz family, now living in New-York. David Oliver, a brother of Lizzie, or Clara, Berdan, as she was known by her adopted name, called on the Hultz family and learned that the two children had been placed in the orphan asylum. He went there last Saturday, and, after searching the records, found that the child Lizzie had been adopted by the Berdans. Then he went to Lake View, and learned from Mrs. Berdan the whereabouts of the girl, when the two met in Mrs. Geoffier's home, and David told the story to the girl, there was an affecting scene, after which Lizzie packed up to go to her father's home at Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y.

One remarkable feature of the story is that an old millpond which was near the home of the Berdans, and had become obnoxious was filled in about five years ago, and Lizzie's brother David was the engineer in charge of the work. He saw his sister many times in the progress of the work, but did not recognize her.

Another search of the orphan asylum records is now being made to determine the whereabouts of the twin brother, who was adopted by another family.

ON HIS KNEES TO THE RECORDER

But Jeblewsky's Hands Got Him Into Trouble —Yellow from Bricks, Not Cigarettes, He Said.

Recorder Goff made a practical application of the science of palmistry Tuesday, and as a result Thomas Jeblewsky was yesterday sentenced to four years and two months in prison. But for the test of the palm Thomas might now be at liberty.

Jeblewsky is a Pole of the emotional sort, and a liar of heroic proportions. He was arraigned before the Recorder charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $2.10 from Miss Jane Van Splinter of Dundee, N. J., in Central Park. The prisoner was led to the bar and at once dropped on both knees to the floor, raising his hands in supplication to the Recorder and talking about 900 words to the minute in Polish.

"For goodness sake, what is all this about?" asked the Recorder, in a startled tone.

"!!!!!!!!!!" came from the defendant.

"Here! here! hold on there! No more o' that to his Honor!" exclaimed the indignant court attendant who had charge of the prisoner.

Jeblewsky spun around on his knees to the attendant, fetching that unfortunate individual a painful blow with his hands still clasped in supplication.

"Oh! oh! ouch!" groaned the attendant, while the Pole let out another string of hysterical exclamations, evidently intended to express the deepest sorrow and humiliation.

"Where is the interpreter?" demanded the Recorder.

"'Ere, your Honor," answered that individ

THE COURTS AND LABOR

Judge Taft Replies to Attacks on the Federal Judiciary.

NO USURPATION OR OPPRESSION

The American Railway Union Conspiracy Reviewed and the Punishment Imposed Upon Debs Justified.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Immediately upon the assembling of the American Bar Association this morning, Judge William H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court began the delivery of the annual address to the association.

Judge Taft said, in part:

Within the last four years the Governors of five or more States have thought it proper in their official messages to declare that the Federal courts have seized jurisdiction not rightly theirs, and have exercised it to the detriment of the Republic, and to urge their respective Legislators to petition Congress for remedial legislation to prevent further usurpation. The principal charge against the Federal courts, which an examination of these documents discloses, is that they have flagrantly usurped jurisdiction, first, to protect corporations and perpetuate their many abuses, and, second, to oppress and destroy the power of organized labor.

I believe that the Governors who are the chief accusers of the Federal judiciary are merely putting into language the hostile feeling of certain of their constituents toward the Federal courts, and but for such feeling the criticisms would hardly have been uttered. Much of the present hostility to the Federal courts can be traced to causes over which these courts can exercise no control.

In discussing the relation of the Federal courts to organized labor, Judge Taft said that as a matter of fact there is nothing in any Federal decision directed against the organization of labor to maintain wages and to secure terms of employment otherwise favorable. The courts recognize the right of men for a lawful purpose to combine to leave their employment at the same time and to use the inconvenience this may cause to their employer as a legitimate weapon in the frequently recurring controversies as to the amount of wages. It is only when the combination is for unlawful purposes that it has received the condemnation of the Federal and State courts.

Referring to the American Union strike, the Judge said:

When the history of this great strike shall be written in years to come, the absurd expectations and purpose of its projectors and their marvelous success in deluding a myriad of followers into its active support, will seem more the result of exploded romance than it does to-day. The mind that would conceive and so far execute the plan of taking the entire population by the throat to compel them to enforce the settlement of a local labor trouble in Chicago was that of a genius misdirected. If the combination and conspiracy described in the bill in the Debs case and enjoined in the order of injunction were not unlawful, this would be a case in which the courts, securing the rights of private property, no law authorizing the Federal Government to operate the mails, no law by which the regulation of commerce is vested in the full control of the Government. A public nuisance to be more complete in all its features than that which Debs and his colleagues were engaged in furthering cannot well be imagined.

The novelty involved in the application of such a remedy to such an injury was not that injuries of the same kind had not before been restrained by injunction, but could never be found in the history of the courts had injuries of this kind been so enormous and far-reaching in their effects. Had any injuries been done Debs in trial by the court? Is there the slightest doubt in the mind of his friends supported that he violated the injunction? Why then complain of his conviction before a tribunal authorized to try him?

In closing, Judge Taft said that it would not be surprising if the storm of abuse heaped upon the Federal courts and the political strength of popular groups whose plans of social reform have met obstruction in those tribunals shall lead to serious efforts through legislation to cut down their jurisdiction and cripple their efficiency. If this comes, then the responsibility for its effects, whether good or bad, must be not only wit.. those who urge the change, but also with those who do not strive to resist its coming.

The Committee on Amendment of the Patent Laws recommended several changes in existing statutes. One would require that applications shall be completed within six months after filing, and that the applicant shall prosecute his claim within six months thereafter; another would prohibit recovery of profits and damages for any infringement committed more than six years before the filing of the bill of complaint.

The Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure made a short verbal report on the progress made and promised a written report later. The Committees on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Commercial Law, International Law, and Grievances made no report.

Judge John J. Hall of Ohio was placed on the General Council in place of Judge Hunt.

The members of the association were this afternoon taken for a ride around Belle Isle Park and then for a boat ride down the river.

MR. SNYDER DECLINED TO BE BUNKOED

He Gave an Operator His Name, but Disposed of the Confederate.

Robert Snyder, the octogenarian janitor of the Lee Avenue Civil District Court, Brooklyn, was approached Tuesday afternoon by two bunko men, one of whom made an unsuccessful effort to borrow some money "to bury a dead grandmother."

Mr. Snyder met the first bunko steerer near the Williamsburg Savings Bank, Broadway and Driggs Avenue. The fellow addressed him as Mr. McDonald, and asked him how his church work was getting along. Mr. Snyder replied that church work was good, but that his name was Snyder, and not McDonald. The fellow apologized and disappeared.

Near a candy store a few blocks further along Mr. Snyder was greeted by his right name by another stranger, who explained that he was a letter carrier whom Mr. Snyder would surely have recognized had he been in uniform. He said his name was Martin, and he was looking for a friend from whom he could borrow a few dollars to pay an undertaker for burying his grandmother.

Mr. Snyder then told "Mr. Martin" that he did not believe him, for the Letter Carriers' Benefit Society would gladly loan a carrier money for such a purpose. "Mr. Martin" was dazed for a moment. Then he bade good-bye to Mr. Snyder to look for a more gullible victim.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—James M. Smith has been appointed receiver of the Crawford-Birrell Printing Company of Newark. The concern is the owner of The Advertiser Printing House, formerly managed by Thomas T. Kinney. The application was made on behalf of the firm, for the benefit of the creditors. The liabilities are said to be about $6,000, while the assets are figured at just half that amount.

—Acting in behalf of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, as receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Messrs. Byers and Lewis have filed in chancery a petition to wind up the Canada Coal Company of Toronto, on a claim of $24,186. J. T. Matthews is President of the company, which was incorporated in November, 1892.

—L. Q. Wilcox & Co., the largest grocery firm in Emporia, Kan., have assigned to W. T. Soden, the Emporia National Bank and several outside creditors. No statement of assets or liabilities has as yet been made public.

—An attachment for $1,794.91 was issued yesterday against the Hutchison Manufacturing Company, which manufactures kindling wood, at 73 West Eleventh Street, in favor of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company.

—August Von Der Heide, cracker and biscuit manufacturer at 140 and 142 Ninth Avenue, made a general assignment yesterday to Robert Gibson, Jr.

—Two judgments, aggregating $7,534, were entered yesterday against George R. Johnston in favor of Mina Schall of Schall & Co.

—Paul M. Herzog was appointed in the City Court yesterday as receiver for D. Morrell Bedell on application of Nettie Schelling.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, has been detailed a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

—Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, detailed a member of the examining board at New-York City, vice Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, retired.

—Capt. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, will report to the examining board at New-York for examination for promotion.

—Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery, has been transferred from Battery C to Battery G.

THE PEACE ANGEL HEAVILY ARMED

Agreement Reached in the Jersey Tunnel War, but Police Are Still on Guard—A Pennsylvania Coup.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—A white-winged angel of peace with pistols stuck in her belt and carrying a battle axe on her shoulder reigned at Point of Rocks to-day.

When daylight broke it was found that the Pennsylvania had contrived to drop from the embankment upon the Junction Company's grounds several carloads of rocks and boulders. Some of them were so big that they could be lifted only with a derrick of greater size than any already on the ground.

When the Junction men had taken stock of the accumulated stone they concluded that, with the available force at hand, it would take forty-eight hours to clear the ground.

Not knowing exactly what to do under the circumstances, they concluded to guard against mistakes by doing nothing. They sat around on barrels and stones and glared up at the Pennsylvania men, who sat upon flatcars on the embankment, glowering down upon them. Here and there stood little knots of policemen intent upon preventing an outbreak, of which at no time were there any active signs.

Sheriff Toffey was asked to interfere, but declined. He did not think the situation grave enough to warrant the State in supersecding the police. He had a conference with the Junction officials, and then went away. Shortly after it was reported that an injunction had been asked for, but the Junction Company's officers said it was not true. They did not care to invite the delays of the law.

No orders had been issued at noon to resume work, and it then became known that representatives of the two roads were holding a conference somewhere.

As it turned out, two consultations were held. The first was in the office of Collins & Corbin, counsel for the Junction Company. It was attended by Col. Charles A. Sterling, President of the National Docks and Storage Company; Vice President Wheeler, Chief Engineer F. M. Slater of the Junction Company, Messrs. Collins & Corbin and Col. Asa Dickinson, counsel for the companies named, and Superintendent E. F. Brooks of the Pennsylvania and R. V. Lindabury and James B. Vredenburgh, counsel for the last-named company. These gentlemen discussed the matter for three hours, and then adjourned to the office of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, where they were joined by Mr. Thompson.

When the conference ended Col. Dickinson announced that an agreement had been reached by which the Junction Company was to be allowed to go on and build the arch for its tunnel without interruption; then work is to cease and the matter is to remain in abeyance until Chancellor McGill returns from Europe. The case will then be referred to him for settlement.

After this announcement was made a part of the police force was withdrawn, but a sufficient guard was left on the ground and the reserves will be held in readiness for any emergency until peace is definitely restored. A number of laborers who were arrested last night on complaint of Junction officers for hurling stones at Junction workmen, were held for examination Sept. 4; so was one of the Junction men who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in breaking the Pennsylvania water main yesterday.

WHY HE RAN OVER A CHILD

Motorman Bliss Was so Overworked that He Was Drowsy When He Killed Ethel Denham.

Motorman Frederick Bliss of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, who ran over and killed Ethel Denham, a child, in front of her home, 85 Bergen Street, last Friday, declares that he was suffering at the time of the accident from overwork.

He says he was on his car all day Thursday and until 1 A. M. Friday; that he did not reach home until 2 o'clock, and then was allowed only one hour's sleep, having to report again for duty at 3 A. M. He says he tried to get relieved from duty that morning, telling the night man in charge of the Bergen Street line that he was not in fit condition to run a car, but was ordered to go to work.

He had to obey, he says, but was scarcely able to keep his eyes open. He remained in that tired condition all the morning, and about noon ran over the little girl.

Justice Tighe discharged Bliss when he was assigned in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday, because no one appeared to make a complaint against him, but the Coroner's jury Tuesday night held him responsible for the child's death. He has not yet been rearrested, but Assistant District Attorney Shorter said yesterday that the case would be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, which will meet Sept. 16.

Bliss has been transferred to the West End Division of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system.

SWEARING IN MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS

A Ceremony Which Dealers in Silk Hats Regard Complacently.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

By the signification of the royal approbation yesterday afternoon, the Speaker of the House of Commons was invested with the fullest powers for guiding and directing his new—and let us hope happy—family. He took the oath, signed the roll, and introduced more than half his "pupils" to follow a necessary example. The "bigwigs" of Parliament went first—Ministers and ex-Ministers and Privy Councilors; while the rest came tumbling after in a Jack-and-Jill confusion. Our resources of civilization have not yet managed to contrive an acceptable system for swearing in our legislators. In the olden times they came up singly, and a week was wasted over a mere formality. With a view to expediting the business, an arrangement was introduced a few years ago whereby the oath-takers were accommodated in batches of five. So far, so good. The trouble yesterday was a repetition of the trouble experienced in 1892—who was to decide the composition of the batches? In default of any ruling on the point, and the following of a happy-go-lucky "first-come, first-served" principle, disorder—distinct disorder—was prominent at certain stages of the proceedings. It is not the perfection of dignity to see gentlemen scrambling for Testaments, and in some cases almost snatching them from other members' hands before the osculatory seal has been imprinted.

The immense amount of "new blood" in the present Parliament made the crowd upon the floor larger than usual, for novices are anxious to be early and punctual—an excess of devotion which a few short years at Westminster will effectually cure. A looker-on from the gallery might have imagined himself watching the scene in a cloakroom at the termination of a public dinner, the clerk-assistant, placed in the middle to direct proceedings, acting the part of a bewildered attendant, uncertain whose coat, hat, and umbrella to hand out first. The House of Commons, notwithstanding, did real work, and more than half the members went to bed last night—or this morning, who knows?—with the proud consciousness of having left their footprints, so to speak, upon the sands of time. From noon till 2 o'clock the pressure of would-be swearers was terrible, and at one point the Speaker intervened with an appeal to honorable gentlemen to curb their impetuosity, and, in effect, to exercise that kind of patient complacency noticed among theatrical patrons outside a pit door. Mr. Villiers, the "father" of the House, took the oath by himself, and was free from the hurly-burly and good-humored rallies of the freshmen.

The hatting community would be well pleased if new Parliaments were "sworn in" several times weekly. Ninety per cent. of the members wore silk hats—recently purchased ones—and the slaughter among these articles of dress and ornament was terrific. It requires no effort of imagination to see that if a man is obliged to carry his chapeau in his hand, and then finds himself the "base" of a scrimmage, he must be an exceedingly "artful card" to preserve the integrity of the "nap." Emerging from the fray with flushed faces, members gazed sorrowfully upon the wholesale "brushing the wrong way" which had taken place. Some of them endeavored to revive the normal polish before condescending to sign the book; others hid themselves behind the shadow of the Speaker's chair and there labored earnestly to restore the pristine brightness to their crushed and battered headgear. The outer world will thus observe that the responsibilities of Parliament—like those of matrimony—commence very early.

DEFEAT FOR EX-JUSTICES

The New Special Sessions Law Declared to be Valid.

OLD POLICE BOARD'S TEST CASE

The Legislature Acted Within Its Power, Justice Stover Decides, in Creating a New Local Court.

The old Board of Police Justices received a severe blow yesterday under a decision handed down by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court.

The court passed on all the questions raised under the new State Constitution, by which Divver, Grady, and the rest hoped to hold on to their offices despite the action of the Legislature in abolishing their offices. After carefully reviewing every point, Justice Stover holds that the act creating the offices of the new City Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions, and abolishing the old Police Board and its Special Sessions Court is valid. No conflict is found with the provisions of the new Constitution.

The case passed on by Justice Stover is the first one brought up by the old Police Justices to test the new law, the proceedings being begun in the name of Thomas Thornton. Under the new law the old Police Justices' term of office expired at midnight on June 30 of this year. Justices Hogan, Meade, and Feitner, while sitting as the Court of Special Sessions, in order to make a test case, committed Thornton on June 28 until July 1, for sentence on a charge of wife beating. They sentenced him on July 1 to pay a fine of $10 or to go to prison for ten days.

To carry out the proceedings Thornton was taken to the Tombs, but the Warden refused to receive him. Nevertheless he consented to consider himself in custody, and his counsel sued out a writ of habeas corpus on which all the questions involved were submitted to Justice Stover.

The Justice dismisses Thornton in short order, and then says:

I deem it best, however unfortunate it may be, that the questions raised should be now determined, in order that there may be an orderly proceeding in the matter, and that unnecessary proceedings may not further complicate the questions which are of so much importance in the administration of criminal justice in the city.

By Section 18 of Article VI. of the Constitution it is provided: "Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court hereafter created shall be a court of record. The Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in these respects than is conferred upon county courts by or under this article. Except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct."

And by Section 22 of the same article it is provided: "Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections 17 and 18 in office when this article takes effect shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms."

It is contended by the respondents that the interpretation to be given to Section 22 is that they (the Police Justices) shall hold for the full period of time for which they have been appointed or elected, and, necessarily, that it was not within the power of the Legislature to abolish the office during the time for which they had been appointed. On the other hand it is claimed that the term of office cannot continue longer than the office itself, and that the Legislature having power to abolish the office, the term of the incumbent thereby terminated.

The right of the Legislature to abolish or destroy local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction is not and cannot well be questioned, but the contention on behalf of the respondents is that as to the incumbent in office at the time of the adoption of the Constitution the Legislature has no power to abolish the offices, if by so doing the term of the incumbent is abridged.

In construing Section 22 it should be kept in mind that the framers of the Constitution were dealing with two classes of officers—one created by the Constitution, and whose existence is independent of the Legislature, and another class created by the Legislature, and whose existence could be terminated at any time by the power which created it; and this class of offices embraced inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

There can be no question that the Court of Special Sessions is an inferior court of local criminal jurisdiction. It was created by the Legislature. Again, by Section 18, all judicial officers, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution, are required to be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct. So then, without discussing the question of the limitation, which designated the offices and fixed the terms of the officers who should hold them, independent of the Legislature, there can be no doubt that under Section 18 of Article VI., standing alone, the Legislature has the power to create and destroy Courts of Special Sessions, to fix the terms of the officials who should constitute the court, and to terminate the existence of the court itself at will. So that, unless Section 22 has abridged the right of the Legislature in that respect, it would seem that the statute in question was a valid exercise of legislative power.

Section 22, Justice Stover concludes, while seemingly suspending the powers of the Legislature so far as the Justices in office at the time of the passage of the Constitution are concerned, does not have the effect when read in connection with the preceding sections of Article VI.

This opinion by Justice Stover, practically disposes of all the other proceedings begun to test the constitutionality of the new law, as no Judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction would care to go on record against an associate member of the bench, at least until the General Term and the Court of Appeals have passed on the matter.

This, this may be done speedily an appeal will be prepared at once by the old Police Justices.

PROTECTION FOR ITS MAINS.

A Water Company Secures an Injunction Against Commissioner Haffen.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, from interfering with the property or opening the mains of the New-York and Westchester Water Company without its written consent.

Counsel for the company said that it was organized in November, 1890, under a permit granted by the water authorities of the town of Westchester, now part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City. Later the company made a contract with the town of Westchester to supply it with water for public purposes, and on Nov. 6, 1890, it entered into a similar contract with the village of William's Bridge, now also annexed to New-York. A third contract of the same kind was made on April 17, 1891, between the plaintiffs and the corporation of New-York City.

It was said that the company had expended $5,000,000 on the construction of its water works, and had the right to cut off the supply of water from premises where the amount annually charged was not paid. The company agreed, in May, 1893, to supply Michael Brennan, a resident of William's Bridge, with water for $100 a year. It was said that Brennan did not pay this amount, but did pay a much smaller amount annually to two clerks of the company. The company then made a demand upon Brennan to pay the difference between the amount paid the clerks and that due under the contract, but he relied upon his receipt and refused to do so. The company then cut off Brennan's water supply, and was sued by Brennan for $1,000 damages.

The company's counsel said that on Aug. 15 Commissioner Haffen permitted Brennan to dig up the street and make a connection with the company's main. Counsel asked that Haffen be restrained as Commissioner and individually from interfering with the plaintiff's property.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling consented to a temporary injunction until the motion for its continuance was heard.

ABRAHAM S. FRIEDLAND SENTENCED.

He Received Stolen Brushes from James Caprani—Appeals for Mercy.

Abraham S. Friedland, who owns a drug store at East Broadway and Jefferson street, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff to two months imprisonment in the penitentiary for receiving stolen goods.

James Caprani, 20 years old, who is employed as stock clerk by the brush manufacturing firm of Glaenzer & Co. of 80 Chambers Street, stole a lot of brushes and sold them to Friedland, who, it was shown on the trial, knew that the goods were stolen.

Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for the druggist, made a strong plea to the Recorder for mercy. He read a number of petitions addressed to the Recorder. One was signed by several hundred people, asking for clemency. The petitioners stated that the accused is of good repute and social standing. There were also letters from Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, Civil Justice John H. Goldfogle, Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities, and others addressed to Recorder Goff, speaking highly of Friedland and asking the clemency of the court in his behalf.

The Recorder said the law regarded with great condemnation the crime of receiving stolen property. He added:

If dishonest young men in the employ of business men did not find a market for their stolen goods they would not carry on their crime.

You encouraged this boy to steal for six months. The merchants in this community must be protected in their business. You were destroying this man's trade week after week. I am sorry for you, an intelligent man of a social standing. You were more dangerous by reason of your social standing.

I sentence you to two months in the penitentiary.

Young Caprani said, when arraigned for sentence, that he had been associating with young men who had more money than he had, and so he stole the brushes to get money.

The Recorder said that he would suspend sentence on the promise of a merchant to give the young man employment.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday refused to release Henry Klein, twenty-two years old, from the Ward's Island Asylum for the Insane upon a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his father, Ignatius Klein. The father alleged that about eighteen months ago he took his son to Bellevue Hospital for treatment and that he was sent from there to Ward's Island without his consent. Drs. Julius Stein and Felix Pfeiffer testified yesterday that the young man was suffering from melancholia.

—John Reed and Sarah J. Reed have brought a contest in the Surrogate's Court over the will of their sister, Mrs. Mary L. Davis Shepherd, who died recently charging that its execution was procured by undue influence on the part of her husband, Richard Shepherd. Under the terms of her will, Mrs. Shepherd leaves all of her property of her husband, and appoints him sole executor. She makes no mention of her brother and sister.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class VII.—1—The People, &c., vs. Waring.

Class VIII.—2—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 3—Goldsmith vs. McSorley. 4—Lanzer vs. Wolff. 5—Meade vs. City of Brooklyn. 6—Matter of Whyland Fletcher Company. 7—Wise vs. McManus. 8—Matter vs. Edwards. 9—Moakley vs. Union Transfer and Storage Company. 10—Levy vs. Smith. 11—Matter of Huerstel. 12—Walter vs. Youthful League Club. 13—Matter of Anglo-American Food Company. 14—O'Day vs. Medley and Dredging Power Company. 15—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 16—Ward vs. International Navigation Company. 17—Newman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 18—Weil vs. Ackley. 19—Allen vs. Allen. 20—The People, &c., vs. Morrin. 21—Jones vs. Lindsay. 22—Riverside Bank vs. Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Case called at 2 P. M. Tranneck vs. Tranneck.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Barbara Strohmer, Gustavus Frank, Patrick H. Barry.

At 2 P. M.—Sophia C. Minton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1 a—Otto Urnstein. 2—Alter Lewenthal. 2—Elisson Jr. Fielbelg. 3—Samuel Lamb. 4—Moses Goldstein. 5—Catherine Kessler. 6—Joseph Franke. 7—Lena Cohen. 8—George Stone. 9—Patrick Barrow. 10—Patrick Morgan. 11—Patrick H. Ryan, Joseph Murphy, and John Case. 12—Patrick Conghegan. 13—Frank E. Waldron. 14—James Clark. 15—Joseph Webber. 16—Robert Christie. 17—James Mahoney. 18—Cornelius Kennedy and Thomas O'Brien. 19—George Williams. 20—John Morse. 21—Thomas M. Beaty. 22—John Hawes. 23—Philip Hinckeldey. 24—Louis Shepiro. 25—John McGillick. 26—Peter Flood. 27—Philip Donohue. 28—Patrick Fay. 29—Terence McMahon. 30—John Mowbray.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas Glynn, alias Thomas McGlynn, and Michael Powers. 2—John Hasenzahl, Edward Kennedy, William Oates, and Henry Klockmeyer. 3—James Hogan. 4—Henry Smith, James Brown, George Harris, Thomas Cahill, and Michael Donovan. 5—John Smith. 6—Thomas McAuliffe. 7—Joseph Ducy. 8—John Connoy. 9—Frank Williams. 10—John Waters. 11—William Wright. 12—Frank Hall. 13—Frederick Wolff. 14—John Mulcahey. 15—William Whitfield. 16—John Clancy. 17—James Hopper. 18—Bernard Carney. 19—Michael Fallon and Oran A. Flag. 20—William Baecher. 21—Michael J. Kane. 22—Daniel Driscoll. 23—Michael Grady. 24—Francis Petrone. 25—Frank Hall and John Young. 26—Frank Rother. 27—Chu Fong, (two cases.) 28—Samuel Raphael, Samuel Feinberg, and Jacob Epstein. 29—William Langdale. 30—Charles Brady. 31—Stephen O'Donnell. 32—John T. Walton. 33—George Nichols. 34—Peter Spoto. 35—Gustave H. Sutiner. 36—James Murray. 37—Joseph Fitzpatrick. 38—Frank Murphy. 39—Peter Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Kennelly vs. Deverman—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.
E. L. Goodsell Co. vs. Cirina—Morri.. Cukor.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.
Richard Wolff vs. Tony Flegenheimer—Joseph P. McMonough.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.
Rebecca Rooder vs. Samuel Ehrlich—Ell S. Schrirer.

Testament of an Old Eccentric.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Neue Wiener Tagblatt prints at length the amazing last will and testament of a wealthy old eccentric who died lately at Hadersdorf am Kamp. "I bequeath the whole of my property, movable and immovable," runs the will, "to my six nephews and my six nieces, but under the sole condition that every one of my nephews marries a woman named Antonie, and that every one of my nieces marries a man named Anton." The twelve are further required to give the Christian name Antonie or Anton to each first-born child, according as it turns out to be girl or boy. The marriage of each nephew and niece is also to be celebrated on one of the St. Anthony's days, either Jan. 17, May 10, or June 13. Each is further required to be married before the end of July, 1896. Any nephew or niece remaining unmarried to an Antonie or an Anton after that date forfeits half of his or her share of the property. Many a modern novel turns upon the absurd provisions of the will of a rich kinsman of the heroine or hero, but no novel has ever yet hit upon a testamentary absurdity equal to that of this old bachelor uncle.

A Saint in Philatelist Calendar.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Many collectors of postage stamps are doubtless aware that the Portuguese Government celebrated the five hundredth birthday of Prince Henry the Navigator last year by the issue of a whole series of new postage stamps, each of which represented the hero in a different period of his life. The Portuguese Government discovered this year also fresh grounds for the issue of a new set of postage stamps in the birth of another great Portuguese hero, St. Anthony of Padua, who was born on Aug. 15, seven hundred years ago. The stamps were put into circulation on July 13, and continue to be valid until Aug. 15, after which date they lose their postal value, though they will maintain their worth in the eyes of the great army of collectors. All that Englishmen, as a rule, know about St. Anthony of Padua is the legend of his sermon to the fishes, who came in shoals to listen to the preacher when the callous Portuguese turned a deaf ear to him. Four scenes from the life of the popular saint of Portugal are represented on the stamps, which have been issued in fifteen different values.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:24	Sun sets...6:37	Moon sets...	P. M. mo.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:08	3:07	8:58	9:40
Governors Island	3:37	3:41	9:35	10:31
Hell Gate	5:30	5:34	11:03	11:59

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Braunschweig	Bremen	Aug. 15
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 14
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Aug. 24
Edam	Amsterdam	Aug. 17
Pascal	St. Lucia	Aug. 15
Yumuri	Havana	Aug. 24

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Augusta Victoria	Cherbourg	Aug. 23
City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 17
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 25
Georgia	Christiansand	Aug. 17
Peconic	Gibraltar	Aug. 15
St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 24

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Finance	Colon	Aug. 24
La Bourgogne	Havre	Aug. 24
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 24

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

Moravia	Havre	Aug. 18
Muriel	Bermuda	Aug. 29
Peninsula	Lisbon	Aug. 18
Salier	Bremen	Aug. 20
Willehad	Bremen	Aug. 22

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Bovic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Manitoba	London	Aug. 22
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 29
Trave	Bremen	Aug. 25
Veendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Werra	Gibraltar	Aug. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Madiana	Aug. 29	Windward I.	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 29	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 29	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Algonquin	Aug. 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
City of Para	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Aug. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Massachusetts	Aug. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Peconic	Aug. 31	Gibraltar	29 Broadway
Champagne	Aug. 31	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Aug. 31	Havana	113 Wall St
Louisiana	Aug. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	Aug. 31	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Mar	Aug. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Adirondack	Aug. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Aug. 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
S of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Hevelius	Aug. 31	Perna'b'co	19 Whith'l St.
Hekla	Aug. 31	Christ'nia	Peck, Esler & Co.
Saale	Aug. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	Sept. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Georgic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Theresina	Sept. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Teutonic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Terrier	Sept. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Yumuri	Sept. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Aug. Victoria	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
South Cambria	Sept. 5	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Rio Grande	Sept. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Manitoba	Sept. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Travia	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Boston City	Sept. 8	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Colombia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Bovic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Strathhisla	Sept. 10	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	148 Pearl St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	S'thmpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Nebraska	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
F. W. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alliance	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived.

New

YAMPA TREATED BADLY

Not Familiar with the Course in the Match with Amphitrite.

NIAGARA ALSO AT A DISADVANTAGE

A Wonder that She Escaped Getting Aground in Several Races—Ailsa's Bursts of Speed—New Luggers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 17.—The challenge of the owner of Yampa to Mr. Wills, the owner of Amphitrite, resulted in a win for Amphitrite. The race was brought about by a challenge from Mr. Palmer of Yampa to race Amphitrite for £105, the challenge being occasioned by the scandalous want of fair play shown to the Yampa when she won Lord Iveagh's two-hundred-pound-sterling cup and was disqualified by Mr. Palmer's having shipped a few extra hands before the race in ignorance, that by doing so he was making a breach of the rules for cruising matches, and which it would seem he had been carefully kept in the dark about.

The challenge of Mr. Palmer was a splendid rejoinder to the meanness of the Royal Squdron and the Solent yachtsmen in not giving the American all the exceptional information requisite for a cruising match. Mr. Palmer need not regret the loss of his 100 sovereigns, since his challenge leaves a lasting stigma on the Royal Squadron.

While the challenge was all right, the course agreed upon for the race was all wrong. Mr. Palmer ought to have stipulated that the race should be sailed in open water and across the English Channel, say, to Cherbourg and back, instead of among the heavy tides and mud banks of the Solent. If half a dozen mud banks were scattered near the mouth of the Hudson and an American yacht beat a British one with a big ebb pouring out of the Hudson, no American would venture to say it was a fair trial with all the local knowledge on the side of the American. This is a fair parallel of the racing waters of the Solent, which are good enough for English crews who know their intricacies.

Niagara, on the 14th, was racing at the Ryde regatta, and was drawing out her lead from Audrey, Isolde, Inyoni, Luna, and Vineta round the first turn, until she drove against the markboat of South Sea, and, of course, gave up, as this disqualified her. Capt. Barr could not account for the accident, it was said, but the accident no doubt happened from the fact that the flagboat, without any necessity for it, was anchored off South Sea, where the tide out of Portsmouth Harbor pours into the Solent tide, or, rather, tides, and it is off South Sea where the cross tides of the Solent run hardest.

With the crews of the four cutters Audrey, Inyoni, Luna, and Vineta, all English channel sailors, Barr's American crew, with one lucky plum, was overmatched, and ther could not be any marvel at Niagara's being swept by the tide against the flagboat. How this has happened so seldom to the Niagara considering the intricacies of the Solent tides and navigation is the marvel.

On the day following, the Princess Stephanie of Austria presented a cup to be raced for by the twenty-raters when Inyoni, Audrey, Luna, Vineta, Niagara, and Isolde started. The wind was light and varied with the light weather. Audrey, and the clever drifter Inyoni getting the lead, Niagara had to take third place in the weather, and had Isolde fourth, astern. On the previous day Isolde had second prize, beating Inyoni, Luna, and Vineta in a good breeze. And it seems more likely that Capt. Barr, with Barr in charge of the Herreshoff, Isolde and Isolde's crew on board Niagara, Isolde would be the American champion. There is an old saying that Providence sends the beef and the devil the cooks. In the case of racing yachts Capt. Barr is head cook.

The racing between Britannia and Ailsa excites but little attention, since whatever gain Ailsa gets, Capt. Jack Carter and Britannia's crew are there to square it off. There is no sort of parallel between Carter of Ailsa and Jay of Ailsa, except that both belong to Essex and the River Colne. Britannia gets all the luck, it is said, but the luck is dependent on Jack Carter's experience and shrewdness. He does not blow his own trumpet and does not lose his head over a little success—usual infirmities among racing Captains.

That Fife's Ailsa can do some famous spurts of sailing is certain, but the alteration made on her Mediterranean trim after she came back is a splendid commentary upon the old saw of "letting well alone." In the Mediterranean she proved beyond dispute that her extra beam over Britannia was an advantage, and a valuable comment upon our new measurement rule, which, with its factor of girth in the measurement, threatens a reduction of beam. The Atlantic voyage of Ailsa, under jury rig, proves very little unless perhaps it may show that a vessel under much reduced canvas and kept on even keel can work her way to windward even in bad weather, when a narrower vessel under a press of sail is unable to make weather.

But Valkyrie and Defender will probably solve the vexed question of beam when they get alongside.

The German Emperor agitated Leith on the 16th by arriving by rail from Lord Lonsdale's residence, Lowther Castle, Lancashire, and going on board his big steam yacht Hohenzollern, which had come round from the Solent to the Firth of Forth to carry the Emperor by the shortest route to Hamburg. The Emperor seems to have given satisfaction everywhere except, perhaps, to the mounted police in attendance at Lowther Castle. Lord Lonsdale's four-in-hand team of chestnuts was quite too fast even with the four-wheeled drag behind them for the hacks the policemen rode, and the Emperor was visibly "amused" at the "bobbies" being left behind.

The Emperor, with only one arm to hold his gun, shot 100 grouse from his own "re-doubt," a surprising feat for any Emperor, but my Lord Lonsdale's beaters made sure he would get the thickest of the pack.

Lord Lonsdale is an exception to sporting lords. He had some very tough work among the Canadian moose deer and had some wild adventures after the musk oxen.

Another Emperor was welcomed round the Isle of Wight for £100, presented by the Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club of Ryde. In a very soft wind the match, including all classes, reached the south head of the Isle to be met by the flood tide. This late, and Britannia was towed back to Cowes. Carina got in shore and Niagara also, but Niagara lifted off with the tide. Ailsa was seen leading the race in the light wind, with the Herreshoff Isolde well within her time allowance astern, and it was believed she would win the prize.

Two Clyde luggers, Lorette two and a half and Westra one rating, were sent from the Clyde to the Solent, and were for the first time raced there yesterday at Ryde. The luggers are owned by the brothers Connell, amateurs, living in Glasgow. In both classes the Clyde boats had the first prizes, and with the best boats and best amateurs in the English Channel against them, the Scottish invaders provoked a great deal of consternation.

A Musset Anecdote and Its Critic.

The following a solemn paragraph of The London Daily News, is not a curiosity, for it is characteristic of English criticism of things French:

Thanks to the genius of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, "Hernani" in France still keeps the stage; but Victor Hugo seems already to be in great part forgotten by his countrymen. A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the publication of a story in The Gaulois last week, which tells how Alfred de Musset, the poet; Gilbert Duprez, the singer, and Hypolite Monpou, the composer, found themselves one Friday early days in great distress for money to pay for a dinner, and extricated themselves from the difficulty by selling a song to a music publisher, beginning:

Connaissez-vous dans Barcelone,
Une Andalouse au teint brunin,

whereof, it is said, the words were by de Musset and the music by Monpou. According to the anecdote, Duprez's share in the business was to sing the song to the music publisher, who, charmed by the singer's voice, gave for the copyright, which afterward brought him 40,000f., the munificent sum of 15f. Unfortunately for the story, the lines quoted are simply an incorrect version of a poem of Victor Hugo, which, somewhere in "the thirties," delighted the romanticists and aroused the anger of the classicists by its daring imagery and boldness of expression.

Still the poem is Musset's, the story is true, and Sarah Bernhardt has not played in "Hernani" in Paris for twenty years at least.

TO IMPROVE UP-TOWN STREETS

Some of the Changes Proposed in the Annexed District and Favored by Property Owners.

A hearing on the proposed changes in street grades was given by Commissioner Louis F. Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards yesterday at the department headquarters, 2,622 Third Avenue.

It was announced that one of the changes in question would be the proposed closing of the Mott Haven Canal, which has kept the residents of Morrisania in a state of turmoil for several years, and a dozen agitators both for and against the project were present at the hearing.

B. J. Carpenter said that he wanted to speak on the closing of the canal. He was somewhat chagrined when the Commissioner announced that it was the grading of the streets adjacent to the canal from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street that was open for discussion, and not the question of closing the canal.

The subject of the most importance was the proposed change of the approach to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The approach, as now on the map, is from Jerome Avenue through One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Walton Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to the Concourse. The new plan proposes a viaduct to extend from Ogden Avenue, along One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to the Mott Avenue approach. The plan met with general approval. The other improvements are as follows:

Change of grade of Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets; Boscobel Avenue, between Jerome Avenue and High Bridge Road; Valentine Avenue, between Suburban and Summit Streets, and East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, between Main and Decatur Avenues; the laying of a proposed street west of Marion Avenue from One Hundred and Eighty-seventh to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; grading of Anthony Avenue from Fordham Avenue to One Hundred and Eightieth Street; the plan of sewerage between the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Anthony Avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; the plan of draining the basins along Webster Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to Mosholu Parkway.

Only about forty property owners were present. The plans met with approval, and Commissioner Haffen reserved his final decision. It will be made in time to have the changes put on the maps before Jan. 1, 1896, as required by law.

FOR RUNNING A POLICY PLACE

Woman Arrested on the Charge—Neighbors of Her Own Sex Say They Patronized Her Resort.

For the past month complaints have been made to Acting Captain Steinhamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station about policy operations on the third floor of 336 East Forty-fifth Street. On Friday last a letter came, signed "Citizen." It said that the women of the neighborhood were spending their money playing policy at the number in question, and if the police couldn't put a stop to it, complaint would be made at headquarters.

Acting Captain Steinhamp assigned a policeman to the case, who managed to win the confidence of Mrs. Delia McCann, who lives on the floor underneath Mrs. Johanna Waldorf. From her he learned that it was true that the women of the neighborhood were patronizing Mrs. Waldorf's place, and that she often paid 5 or 10 cents for a "gig."

Mrs. McCann consented to go to court and make affidvit to what she knew of the policy writing. She did so, and on Tuesday last Magistrate Kudlich issued a warrant for Mrs. Waldorf's arrest. She was arraigned yesterday afternoon in Yorkville Court. Lawyer Elias G. Levy appeared for her.

Mrs. McCann testified to playing policy on repeated occasions in Mrs. Waldorf's place. She also identified several slips that were shown her as "dead gig," "rent gig," &c. Mrs. McCann was asked why she came to court and if she was to be paid for it. She indignantly resented the insinuation and declared that her sole reason for complaining was that patrons of the place made so much disturbance that she couldn't rest.

Mrs. Johanna Echstein, who also lives in the same house, testified to buying slips of Mrs. Waldorf.

James McSweeney, a driver for Schwarzchild, Sulzberger & Co., Forty-fifth Street and East River, said he often played policy at Mrs. Waldorf's rooms.

The defendant said: "I never wrote nor sold a policy slip in my life to these witnesses, nor to any one else. I never saw McSweeney before in my life."

She said she was on bad terms with Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Echstein, both of whom neglected no opportunity of insulting and abusing her.

Mrs. Waldorf is the wife of Alexander Waldorf, a commercial traveler. Magistrate Kudlich committed her in $1,000 bail to answer. A man named Reinheimer of 1,449 Second Avenue went on her bond.

CHANCE TO SLEEP IN PARKVILLE NOW

Long Island Railroad Engines Must Whistle and Ring No More.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn yesterday ordered the Long Island Railroad Company to discontinue the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles on locomotives of the road while passing through Parkville.

This order is the result of a long agitation by the residents of that section of Brooklyn for an abatement of a nuisance which, they declared, was intolerable. They claimed that the railroad company, in order to economize in the employment of flagmen at the principal street crossings in that part of the city, directed its locomotive engineers to keep up an incessant blowing of whistles, which prevented residents along the line of the railroad from sleeping. A number have in consequence suffered greatly with nervous prostration, and some have even been thrown into convulsions by the noise.

A delegation called upon Mayor Schieren July 22, and he referred them to Dr. Emery, who directed that the nuisance be stopped. The railroad company's attorney claimed that the law required that whistles be blown at crossings, and Dr. Emery rescinded the order.

Another delegation called on Dr. Emery Monday and showed him that the law did not require any whistles to be blown in the city, and as Parkville is now a part of Brooklyn, they claimed the Long Island Railroad Company's point was not well taken. Dr. Emery agreed with them.

DID NOT PAY FOR HIS WEDDING FEAST

Yet T. F. O'Brien Got It Cheap Because He Is a Brookfield Man.

Thomas F. O'Brien, who holds a position in the Department of Public Works, understood about six months ago that his salary was advanced from $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

He at once decided to get married and give a wedding supper. He did so, selecting J. Fantozzi of 877 Sixth Avenu as caterer for the occasion.

The supper was served at O'Brien's home, 10 East Eighty-fifth Street, and a bill for $28 was sent to him.

O'Brien's salary was not raised, and he failed to pay the bill. Fantozzi finally brought suit before Civil Justice John B. McKeon, in the Seventh District Court. O'Brien failed to appear yesterday, and before entering judgment by default for the full claim, $28, Justice McKeon asked Fantozzi how he could furnish the supper to fifty people for 56 cents a plate.

Fantozzi replied in a stage whisper: "You see he was a Brookfield man, and I put the supper at cost!"

O'Brien was notified of the judgment yesterday.

The English Ballad.

From Morley's "First Sketch of English Literature."

Our English ballads are akin to those which also among the Scandinavians became a familiar social amusement of the people. They were recited by one of a company with animation, and with varying expression, while the rest kept time, often with joined hands forming a circle, advancing, retiring, balancing, sometimes remaining still, and by various movements and gestures followed changes of emotion in the story. Not only in Spain did the people keep time by dance movements to the measure of the ballad, for even to this day one may see, in the Faroë Islands, how Winter evenings of the North were cheered with ballad recitations, during which, according to the old Northern fashion, gestures and movements of the listeners expressed emotions of the story as the people danced to their old ballads and songs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Parcel in the Fifth Avenue District.

Alexander E. Stevens has sold the five-story high-stoop dwelling and lot, 25 by 120.10, 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, to the Cass Realty Corporation. The price is not quoted. It was last conveyed in January, 1884, at $120,000. It will be converted into an apartment house.

Two other large transactions were closed yesterday, the details of which will be published in a few days.

The New-York Athletic Club has borrowed $450,000 from the New-York Life Insurance Company, through James L. Libby & Son, on their proposed new clubhouse, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. for the first year, and 4½ per cent. for four years thereafter.

James L. Wells sold at auction yesterday, in partition proceedings, the two-story frame dwelling and feed store, 306 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, lot 25 by 120.11¾ by 27 by 93.6, to Patrick McGrath, one of the heirs, at $7,050.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure the southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, four five-story brick tenements, and plot 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50 by 50 by 100, to the plaintiff, for $72,950.

Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for the estate of J. W. Dimick five lots on north side of Seventy-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to James B. Gillie, for improvement, at $75,000.

The sales scheduled for to-day are all at the Broadway salesroom, and embrace the following:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, lease of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 120, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $72,430.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, the right, title, and interest of Hamilton McLaughlin to 474 Grand Street, three-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,000.

By William Kennelly, receiver's sale, the right, title, and interest of Bridget, John, and William Connors to two-story frame dwelling and lot, 25 by 158.6, on north side of College Street, 175 feet west of St. John's Avenue, Fordham.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed to-day, Aug. 28:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Columbus Avenue and Hancock Street, northeast corner, two-story frame dwelling, by Andrus Mino of Van Nest; cost, $1,500.

Seventy-sixth Street, 5 East, five-story brick dwelling, by Mrs. C. F. Schieffelin of 7 West Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $34,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, three-story brick tenement, by James McGovern of 765 Forest Avenue; cost, $8,500.

Hoyton Street, 222 and 224 West, three-story brick factory and salesrooms, by D. J. Christie & Co. of 220 and 224 West Houston Street; cost, $10,000.

Ellison Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Marrin Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Hugh F. Moore of 422 West Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $1,845.

ALTERATIONS.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 106, by F. W. Bohlk to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,000.

Cedar Street, 157, and 97 and 99 West Street, by Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy to a five-story brick office and factory building; cost, $2,000.

Canal Street, 481 to 485, by the Corporation of Trinity Church, to a three-story brick dwelling and stores; cost, $1,000.

Varick Street, 71, by Charles H. Siminius, to a five-story brick factory; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue, 496, by Fedor Weinert, to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $5,250.

West Street, 327, by John Pettigrew, owner, and Jeremiah McCarthy, lessee, to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $650.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

117TH ST, n s, 111.6 ft w of 3d Av, 19x95x30.6x74, and other property; John H. Judge, referee, to John H. McGurk.... $25,900

131ST ST, s s, 219.1 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11; William Forbes and wife to Annie M. Walsh..... 11,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 34; Hattie A. Campbell to Annie Pfluger..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; Jacob Weinhafer and wife to Margaretha Ritter..... 1

128TH ST, 101 w; Henry Boschen and Herman Kahrs and wife to Louisa Schiefer..... 44,000

125TH ST, 519 w; Annie L. Outwater to Kate Donnelly..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Matthew P. Doyle to James Byrne and wife..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James Byrne and wife to Matthew P. Doyle..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 16.8x100; Elizabeth M. Roche to Clara Lodge..... 5,000

WESTCHESTER AND EAGLE AVS, n w corner, 25.6x77.9x25x72.8; Edward D. Bertine and wife to John Smith..... 1

MYRTLE AV AND FIFTH ST, s w corner, 108x100; James B. Lockwood, referee, to Millard F. Smith..... 7,850

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 s of 183d St, 45.2x175; Sarah Farrell to Annie Kelly..... 8,000

2D AV, e s, 100 ft n of Martha Av, 25x100, and 1st Av, n s, 250 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, being part of Hyatt Farm, 24th Ward; Asa R. Roath and wife to Edward M. Scudder..... 10

DELANCEY ST, 108; Joseph Tauber and wife to Annie Ryman..... 24,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 120 ft n of Division Av, 20x100; William Baum and wife to William Geyer..... 1

SAME to William Brann..... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, adjoining lands of John Haupt, 50x115; Max Levy and wife to Morris Begal..... 1,500

64TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x115; Alice Leo to J. H. Montgomery.

MAITLAND AV, n s, 175 ft from corner of Mapes Av, being lots 339 and 340, map of Mapes building lots; Frederick R. Morris and wife to Ella M. Mapes..... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 108.7 ft s of Travers St, 25x115; Morris Begal and wife to Howard Patterson..... 1

BETHUNE ST, s s, 55 ft e of Washington St, 20x60x20x58.9; John Carroll to Mary Carroll..... 1

MAIN ST, s w corner of Fordham Av, extended, 50x100, and other property, City Island; Ida M. Pell to Catharine A. Powell..... 1

SCOFIELD AV, n s, Lot 2, map of lands of Elizabeth Pell, City Island; same to same..... 1

132TH ST, 337 and 339 East; Annie Ryman to Joseph Tauber..... 1

LOTS 330, 331, and 379, map of Arden property, East and West Chester; Louis H. Jennings to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 1

LOT 46, map of estate, Van Nest Station; Serena Toch to Antonio Silva..... 600

SCAMMEL ST, s w corner of Madison St, 90.6x25x80x25.1, and other property; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewina and wives to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Demson P. Chesebro and Harry McNally and wives to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewina..... 26,000

NORTH MOORE ST, 20, 22, and 24; David S. Walton and wife to Adolf Kuttroff.. 78,500

AVENUE A, e s, 23 ft s of 18th St, 23x75; Elizabeth Grosse to Hannah Walach, (two assignments)..... 16,300

22D ST, n s, 362.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x98.9; William Morgan and wife to Frank W. Marks..... 24,000

57TH ST, s s, 117.2 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8 x100.5; James C. Crotty to Ursuline Convent of Saint Theresa of New-York.... 1

93D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Hannah, wife of Samson Wallach, to Elizabeth Grosse..... 18,000

81ST ST, s s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 45x102.2; Denison P. Chesebro and Henry McNally and wives to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewina..... 25,500

19TH ST, 29 to 33 East; William Schneider to Robert and Ogden Goelet..... 25,000

65TH ST, s s, 331.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100; Jonas Rosenthal and wife to John Saalfrank..... 3,100

117TH ST, n s, 149.6 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.11; John H. McGurk and wife to Margaret McGloin..... 10,500

MYRTLE AV AND FIFTH ST, s w corner, 108x100; George F. Heroge, referee, to Millard F. Smith..... 7,850

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 s of 183d St, 45.2x175; Sarah Farrell to Annie Kelly..... 8,000

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MYRTLE AV AND FIFTH ST, s w corner, 108x100; James B. Lockwood

JUSTICE P. G. DUFFY DEAD

Passed Away Early Yesterday Morning at Forked River, N. J.

POPULARLY CALLED "LITTLE JUDGE."

Also Known as the "Little Giant of the First Ward"—Incidents in His Remarkable Political Career.

FORKED RIVER, N. J., Aug. 28.—Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy of New-York City died at the Lafayette House, in this place, at 2:10 o'clock this morning. Had Judge Duffy lived until Sunday he would have been fifty-one years old.

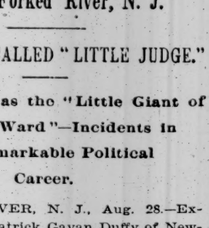
Judge Duffy came to Forked River on July 31 and was then suffering from a complication of stomach, liver, and kidney trouble that made it impossible for him to assimilate any solid food. He had been a yearly visitor to this place and thought the salt air would tone up his system. He was accompanied by his wife and her mother, Mrs. Callan. The first day of his arrival he took a long drive, overtaxing his strength, so that he grew worse. On Aug. 14 he suffered a slight attack of paralysis. This lasted but a few hours, and he then rallied so that he ate more and seemed in better spirits than at any time during his sojourn here. The improvement lasted a few days and then he gradually sank until his death.

For several days prior to the end he had successive periods of consciousness, followed by deep stupor. When conscious he was in excellent spirits and seemed to have no doubt of his ultimate recovery. From 11 o'clock Monday night until his death he lay in a continuous stupor and breathed his last without a struggle.

The funeral will be held Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock in the morning, from 120 Varick Street, thence to the Church of the Assumption, West Forty-ninth Street. Relatives, friends, and members of the Tammany Hall General Committee have been invited to attend.

Patrick Garrett Duffy, who in later life liked to be known as Patrick Gavan Duffy, was born in a hamlet near Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1835.

His father, Bernard G. Duffy, was a man of letters and enthusiastic in the teaching of the young. His father had been a "hedge" schoolmaster, but was erudite for all that. Bernard had a schoolhouse;



Judge Patrick G. Duffy.

but, if tradition is exact, his pay was a halfpenny a week from each scholar, who in cold weather brought daily a contribution of peat to keep the hearth glowing and the atmosphere of the schoolroom smoky. Bernard when nigh unto threescore married Catharine Callan, who was nearly forty years his junior and a very comely lass of good family. In a few years the family numbered five—too many mouths to feed—and in 1846 Bernard came alone to the United States.

Next year, when he taught in a Catholic parochial school in the Seventeenth Ward, he was able to aid his family to join him. They came on the packet ship Columbia, and their comfort was due to James Boyle, who fought in the Mexican and civil wars and is now an inmate of the Washington Soldiers' Home.

Patrick G. Duffy was then twelve years old, and had had little, if any, schooling. His brother, John C. Duffy, who was a subpoena server when he died in 1893, was younger, and his sister Catharine his senior by a couple of years. Bernard Duffy died of cholera in 1849, and his wife, who survived him more than thirty years, married James Dowd, a carpenter, after a short widowhood. Dowd abandoned her, and she for many years kept a servants' registry office.

Patrick G. Duffy's success was due to his own aptness and shrewdness; to his uncle, the Rev. Father Thomas Callan; to James Leonard, who married his sister Catharine, and, above all, to this sister, who was a woman of remarkable character and intelligence. Leonard was a prosperous liveryman, and young Duffy's start in life was on bare feet and in his brother-in-law's stable.

Thomas Callan was graduated at St. John's College and was a missionary priest in Chenango County when he wrote to Leonard, saying that he would like to have his nephew with him, as he could ground him in education, while he could repay him by driving him over the country and attending to his horse. The nephew soon joined the uncle, and went with Father Callan to Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties on missionary work.

Young Duffy was illiterate when he left New-York. He returned bright, ambitious, and well prepared for schooling. He learned the three R's in a parochial school and, when qualified, went to Seton Hall College, where he met Winand Michael Wigger, now Bishop of Newark. Their friendship was destined to be lifelong.

Patrick G. Duffy left Seton Hall resolved on following the calling of his father, and taught school in a family and elsewhere as a resident of the Twenty-first Ward until he became a teacher under the Board of Education. He was said to have given his first instruction as an official tutor in Grammar School No. 49 in 1866. Very soon after he went to Grammar School No. 19, in Greenwich Street, and served under Principals Lewis W. Annan and Hugh Duffy. He was also Clerk of the Board of School Trustees of the First Ward, who were at one time Patrick Baldwin, William Kenney, John C. Chenoy, Denis Keenan, and R. A. Barton. While affiliated with the educational interests of the First Ward, Mr. Duffy lived for many years in East Twenty-ninth and Thirty-sixth Streets, and found time to study at and be graduated from Columbia College Law School, so that in 1874 he appeared in the directory as a lawyer. The same year he moved to a hotel at Liberty and Greenwich Streets. He was a full-fledged politician, and a warm friend and cherished protégé of John Kelly.

The First District, when a part of the borough under Tom Burns and his sons-in-law, John Fox, Edward Hogan, and Deputy Coroner Shine, Police Commissioner Hank Smith, Smith Ely, Jr., Edward Hagerty, and a dozen others had made it a very lively neighborhood. Fox was district leader, but he declined to "vote the whole" on a list of nominations prepared by Mr. Kelly, and he resigned. Duffy succeeded him and retained the leadership until 1885, when he was ousted by Frank T. Fitzgerald. Duffy having fallen into ill favor because he had opposed the nomination of Hugh J. Grant for Mayor.

John Kelly was, like P. G. Duffy, weak, when flattered, and Duffy was an expert in adulation, and "Honest John" found an opportunity to advance the interests of his protégé May 26, 1875, when Thomas D. Sherwood, a Republican, confirmed as Police Justice by the Board of Aldermen Oct. 26, 1873, on Mayor Havemeyer's nomination, died. At Kelly's instance Mayor Wickham nominated Duffy, and he was confirmed June 10, 1875, by the thirteen Democratic Aldermen, the Republican members of the board not being allowed to vote, because adjudged in contempt, they having refused to vote on a report of a committee appointed to investigate the cutting down of municipal laborers' wages. Mr. Duffy's appointment was indorsed by Eugene Kelly, Commissioner Vermilye, and his colleagues of the Board of Education, and many others, and his "promotion to the bench" was a delight to the Nick Muller faction, Thomas Coman, Isaac Bell, Tim Brennan, Patrick Kerrin, and Abram Brown, who became his confidential clerk and alter ego.

Justice Duffy at once earned the title of the "Little Judge" and the "Little Giant of the First Ward," and rapidly developed the characteristics which made him a very mine of wealth to the Police Court chroniclers and the comic newspapers all over the country. His first term was as uneventful as his second in startling incidents, and simple justice dictates the assertion that at no time during his entire official career was there even a hint that he was venal, politically or personally biased, or other than decorous in private life, while he was reasonably convivial, and, because of his eccentricities, shrewdness, and native wit, always acceptable to his associates. He was never a spendthrift, but unostentatiously humane and charitable. The assertion that he was miserly had its origin in malignity.

On one occasion, however, he had a wordy encounter with Lawyer William F. Howe, and impeachment was threatened, but the "Little Judge" was not pursued. In October, 1890, Annie Myers was before him on a charge of drunkenness. To some sarcastic remarks by him, she made a hot and unwise reply. The Justice promptly sentenced her to Blackwell's Island for a year, for "her impertinence." The unwarranted length of this sentence aroused great indignation, and The New-York Times and most of the other larger papers of the city took the matter up. Proceedings to secure the Justice's impeachment were begun, but as the woman was promptly liberated, the matter was allowed to die out.

There was joy in the First Ward, which came of Justice Duffy's popularity, when, July 31, 1879, he returned from a month's vacation in Canada and was dined at Chabert's. The gathering, arranged by Abram Brown, was notable, and the events of the evening and the bearing of the guest of honor were typical of the administration of the district and its leader.

Justice Duffy's unexpired term had run out Jan. 10, 1883, when Mayor Franklin Edson sent for confirmation to the Board of Aldermen the nominations of Mr. Duffy, James T. Kilbreth, and Gershon N. Herrman. They were confirmed, and Mr. Duffy succeeded Butler S. Bixby as Justice for a full term.

A banquet to Justice Duffy by Democrats was given at the Stevens House, once the headquarters of the "régime of proprietary right," Feb. 6, 1883. The caravansary was brilliantly illuminated and flowers were used with an unusual profusion. Guests arrived at the banquet in great numbers in carriages, while a still larger throng of the unbidden remained on the sidewalk to cheer the "Little Judge" whenever occasion might offer. To this latter contingent the hand address, and the music, and the Judge delivered a characteristic speech, while in the house the flower of the Democracy held high revel. John Kelly, Rufus F. Andrews, Isaac J. Oliver, Alfred Steckler, Hugh J. Grant, and dozens of others whose names were more familiar a decade ago than they are to-day, took part and succeeded in making the affair a veritable ovation to Justice Duffy, who, in claiming that the honors of the evening were not for him, but for the First Ward, made this declaration:

"The people will never have it to say that Duffy did a wrong act."

Although ousted from the leadership of the First District, Justice Duffy, when the end of his full term was near, rallied all his friends and political supporters and hoped for a reappointment, but Jan. 4, 1893, Mayor Gilroy appointed William H. Burke in his stead.

Justice Duffy retired from the bench unsullied, and with enough of this world's goods to keep him in comfort for the rest of his life. Many reports of his "fortune" were exaggerated. He owned two houses and the cottage at 30 St. Nicholas Avenue, which was leased to Joseph Hart, the comedian. It had, however, another destiny, both romantic and sentimental.

Patrick G. Duffy had during his official life railed at matrimony, and his stock joke was on the pleasures of bachelorhood and the detriment of a mother-in-law. Like his father, he recanted when of mature age.

When a young man he esteemed Miss Mamie Cullen, a schoolteacher of admirable character and handsome presence, and their acquaintance had not been severed when Mr. Duffy quitted official life. He began to be much in her society, and she was spoken of as his niece. They went on pleasure trips together, one extending as far as Niagara Falls. Mr. Duffy's final resolve to become a benedict was sudden and characteristic.

He had a crony to whom he confided all his personal affairs, and one day in May, 1894, the "Little Judge" announced in a matter-of-fact way:

"Patsey, I'm going to get married."

"Another of the Judge's jokes," thought the friend, but he was made thoughtful a moment after by "Come, let's take a walk," uttered in peremptory fashion.

Patsey obeyed, and the walk led to the bride's house. Presently she car e into the parlor, gowned becomingly, and her hat in hand, and Mr. Duffy said, without a sign of sheepishness:

"This, Sir, is the lady who is to be my future wife. Now, to the church!"

At the church a priest was waiting expectantly, the knot was tied, and the bridegroom, blunt and polite as was his wont, led the bride home, left her in the parlor, and went to a Union Square hotel, where, after enjoining secrecy, he drank a glass of wine and smoked a cigar, and then sought his bride. Some time after when explaining to Tom Murphy congratulated him on the change in his social condition he "owned up" with admirable frankness, but blamed the priest who married him as leaky, an accusation that he afterward discovered was not warranted.

Justice Duffy's home for many years was the Astor House, and he had an office as Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds at 229 Broadway. After his marriage he and his wife lived in up-town hotels. They planned to occupy the St. Nicholas Avenue cottage this Fall.

In his official career Justice Duffy estimated that 170,000 prisoners were arraigned before him. To nearly all he addressed a quip or a quirk, but the schoolmaster never left him. He was pedagogic in the street in his half-scholastic garb and his management of his cane, which he had a fashion of twirling like an orchestra leader, and, seated on the bench, bending to look at the "watch," he had the attitude of a teacher scanning a class.

Always primed with ready wit, no retort ever seemed to stump him, and his boast that he had acquired a profound knowledge of human nature was not idle. Sometimes he made fun, but never ill-naturedly. He delighted in adjudicating between irate married people or couples and always sought to end the case by reconciliation or handshake. He delighted in analyzing tenement-house disputes and bringing the litigants to terms of amity, and if he did now and then talk "for the gallery," it was in cases that were not grave. The "Little Judge" was never a clown, a boor, or vulgar.

The episode of the trial of arraignment of unfortunates bearable and did not banter with sots. He had weak spots, however. For years he was lenient to all John Kellys until a German got a hint and wore the "sent up" for six months for "disgracing an honored name," however. Any one hailing from the First Ward was an object of interest and compassion to him.

WEDS THE "BELLE OF THE CANALS"

Waters Stole a March on Skipper Yale and Marries the Love of His Youth at the City Hall.

In Buffalo, years ago, James A. Waters and Caroline H. Bailey went to school together. James loved Carrie and Carrie was fond of James. Time and other things separated them, however. Carrie went to live on a canalboat with her uncle, Robert J. Robinson, and James's fate decreed that he should become a coachman in the employ of Mr. Goodhall of Yonkers. Carrie was a blithe and merry lass, and became the belle of the canals, but when her craft put in at Buffalo there was usually a letter awaiting her bearing a Yonkers postmark.

But James had a rival. Doughty Capt. Charles Yale of the canalboat Charles W. Bruce, fell in love with the belle of the canals, first mate of the canalboat Walter Smith. It was noticed that Capt. Yale's boat was usually in the same flotilla with the Walter Smith, and that Capt. Yale was a frequent visitor on the Smith. The news reached Coachman James a few days ago in the quietude of his Yonkers home. He heard also that the Walter Smith, with Carrie aboard, had tied up at the foot of York Street, Jersey City, and also that Skipper Yale on the Bruce was close at hand.

He saw that no time was to be lost, so Tuesday he went over to Jersey City and interrupted the wooing of the skipper by taking the belle of the canals to a theatre. Yesterday morning he boarded the Walter Smith and told Uncle Robinson, the skipper, that he was going to wed Carrie. Uncle Robinson favored Skipper Yale's suit, but the couple talked him over, and were soon on their way to the City Hall in this city to be married.

They told their story to Policeman Fennell, who guards the Mayor's door. The policeman told it to the Mayor, and Mayor Strong said he would marry them. He did so. As the bride pinned a flower on the Mayor's coat and held her lips temptingly near the Mayor's whiskers, the bridegroom stepped forward and did all the kissing himself.

"Whew! won't Yale be mad," said James as they left the Mayor's office arm in arm.

"Well, it serves him right," said Carrie. "If he had spoken sooner, you wouldn't had me now."

POLITICIANS VERY ACTIVE

Approach of the State Conventions Is an Incentive to Work.

STAND OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY

Having Failed to Effect a Reunion with the Regulars on Its Own Terms, It Proposes to Fight to the End.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The conditions in both the great political parties are considerably mixed. In the Republican ranks in some localities, the Milholland anti-boss cry and the work he is doing are having their effect; in others the opposition cannot get a foothold. The State Democracy is successful in spots, and fails in others. In Albany there are three factions in each party, but the organization faction in each is so strong that the others are insignificant.

The New Democracy leaders made overtures to the regular organization for admission to its ranks again, and to be allowed equal participation in the patronage. The mother organization said, "Come back as individuals and take your chances with the rest." But they would not come back that way, and have declared war to the end.

The Wilson element in the Republican Party of Albany County made a great hue and cry about snap primaries at the time State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., had the primaries and conventions called. At the time the Wilson element decided to have a big mass meeting about Aug. 12 to protest against this action, and to call a later meeting of Republicans to fix dates for primaries and conventions. The public meeting was not held. Last week Monday a conference took place in a down-town office. There were nineteen present. The most prominent was John F. Montignani, a classmate of John E. Milholland in the Albany High School, and Mr. Milholland's lieutenant in Albany. William H. Slingerland and George M. Burnett, who were candidates for Assembly until they were told that they could not have the places, were also on hand. There was not a prominent man, in business or political circles, present. Some of those who attended were George Guardenier, Charles S. Robineau, Austin Walker, Frederick Schifferdecker, Chris Conklin, Peter Coons, Charles Hoffman, and Robert C. Campbell. With possibly two exceptions every one of these is "looking for something." Since the meeting those who were present have been as dumb as oysters. It was a most unsatisfactory showing.

Judge Austin A. Yates of Schenectady was in town the other day. He is rather sore over failing to secure the support of his county in the Twenty-eighth Republican Senatorial Convention. He intimates that there is much hard feeling over the nomination of Edgar T. Brackett, and that some hard work will have to be done to pull Mr. Brackett through. This probably is a case of sour grapes, for the Republican majority in the district is about 9,000. Frank S. Witherbee, who is the State Committeeman of the district, including the territory of the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, says that Mr. Brackett will probably not have a Democratic opponent.

The differences in the Comstocks' Assembly district of Washington County over the nomination of Assemblyman, Mr. Witherbee thinks, will be healed up long before election. He predicts that the northern section of the State contained in his bailiwick, the Twenty-third Congressional District, will give its accustomed Republican majority.

Commissioner in Lunacy Henry A. Reeves of Suffolk County says that in the Second Senate District, which now consists of Queens County, the Democrats will put Edward Townsend, a brother of ex-Assemblyman Sol Townsend, up against Senator John L. Childs, whom the Republicans will renominate. Mr. Reeves thinks Mr. Townsend last Fall, and he can now try conclusions with the latter's brother. In the First Senate District, composed of Suffolk and Richmond, Assemblyman Richard Higbie of Babylon, Suffolk County, and Edward Crossfield of Richmond County are striving for the Republican nomination, with the chances favoring Mr. Higbie. In this district it is thought the Democrats would give the nomination to Richmond County if the party was not split up into warring factions. Suffolk County Democrats will put forward ex-County Judge John R. Reed of Babylon, it is thought.

Niagara County is one of the counties composing the Forty-fifth Senatorial District. There is a strong sentiment in the county this Fall that the time has come to lay the machine boss on the part of the Republicans, and they will fight any outside interference. The Niagara Falls Gazette has come out squarely for the anti-machine wing of the Republican Party, and lively times are ahead. Niagara has four Republican candidates who will measure their strength in the Senatorial Convention against the candidate of Orleans, ex-Speaker of Assembly Edmund L. Pitts, and of Genesee, if she chooses to put up one. Niagara's four candidates are Charles E. Cromley of Niagara Falls, John Hunt of Lockport, Richard Crowley of Lockport, and Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport. Mr. Ellsworth is Mr. Platt's choice, and a desperate effort will be made to land him. The combinations which are being made between Ontario and Genesee are directed against the men of Mr. Platt, to be paid in the future, are being watched closely by the anti-machine men. But it is not likely that with all its efforts the anti-machine faction of Niagara will be able to defeat the nomination of Mr. Ellsworth.

The refusal of Oswego to give Madison equal representation in the Senatorial Convention has caused considerable bitterness in Madison. Just now the Republicans are saying all kinds of harsh things against Oswego and its candidate, Nevada N. Stranahan. The defeat of Senator Stapleton's delegates to the State Convention last week Thursday has not helped matters along any.

As a candidate against John Raines in the Forty-second—Wayne-Ontario—District, the Democrats are discussing favorably the name of Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua. He is a popular man in the district, and his friends predict that he can carry Ontario against Raines. This would be a change of 4,000 votes, or 2,000 individuals, taking the vote of last Fall. Wayne's Republican majority is 3,000.

St. Lawrence County Republicans have elected delegates to the two district conventions to be held at Potsdam and Ogdensburg on Aug. 29. These conventions will nominate candidates for Assembly and select seven delegates each to the Senatorial Convention. Franklin County is in the district with St. Lawrence, they forming the Thirty-fifth, but St. Lawrence being so strong a master, Franklin must be content to sit quiet and observe the proceedings. The Republican majority in this district is 10,000, so that a nomination is equivalent to an election. Therefore, the strife between the candidates in overpowering St. Lawrence is spirited. Ex-Assemblyman John C. Keener of Canton, ex-Assemblyman Worth Chamberlain of Canton, and George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, are in the lists. Senator Kilburn seems to have retired in favor of Mr. Malby, and it was Mr. Platt favors Malby, he will probably be the choice of the convention.

The effort of the leaders of the wing of Oswego Democrats called the Cleveland men to have the wing known as the Hill faction join them in conference last week Tuesday night and agree upon a uniform plan for holding one Democratic caucus in each ward, at which but one set of delegates should be elected to a Democratic City Convention, came to naught. Both factions assembled in the same room and the conference was called to order by William Glynn. The Hill men left the conference before the adjournment. Those who remained adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The sentiment of the Democracy throughout the City and County of Oswego is unanimously in favor of a unification of all factions and items, and

Whereas, A recognition of this sentiment by the Ward Committees of all factions, here in joint conference assembled, means the wresting from the Republican Party of the municipal offices (unfortunately now held by them) in this city, well-known to be largely Democratic; therefore be it,

Resolved, That what is known as the Cleveland and Hill Ward Committees be and they are hereby amalgamated, for the purpose of holding and carrying on the caucuses, or primaries, preliminary to the conventions called and about to be called.

Resolved, That in lieu of such amalgamation, what is known as the Cleveland Ward Committee be privileged a Chairman, a Secretary, and a teller, in every alternate ward, and that in such wards, what is known as the Hill faction also select a Secretary and a teller, and that in each of the other wards, what is designated as the Hill faction be privileged to select a Chairman, a Secretary, and a teller, and in such wards the heretofore mentioned Cleveland committee be also entitled to select a Secretary and a teller.

Resolved, That said caucuses, or primaries, be by ballot, thus insuring an honest, fair, and full expression of the Democratic electors of the several wards; that they be held at the places designated by the joint committees of the several wards between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or 5 P. M. and 7. P. M.

DISCUSSING THEIR CANDIDATES.

Many Names Suggested for Places on the Democratic State Ticket.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Discussion of possible candidates on the Democratic State ticket is becoming general. Many names are mentioned, and none of the places is likely to go begging. Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, who was one of the first to be discussed as a candidate for Secretary of State, is still talked of. Another who has been brought into the field within a few days is C. S. Cary of Olean.

There has been some talk of Theodore W. Meyer of New-York City, formerly City Controller, as the Democratic candidate for the Controllership. No one has authoritative information as to Mr. Meyer's inclinations on the subject.

John B. Stanchfield of Chemung and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown are prominent in the lists for the Attorney Generalship.

For the position of State Treasurer D. C. Dow, the present Treasurer of Schoharie County, has some backing. For State Engineer and Surveyor two candidates are spoken of—namely, Charles B. Stuart of Syracuse and George C. Ward of Utica. Judges John D. Teller of Auburn and Spencer Clinton are spoken of as possibilities for the vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench.

Comfort for the Lady Cyclist.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There is comfort for the lady cyclist in the dispatch this morning which says that in Paris a rumor was spread recently that the Prefect of Police intended to issue an order prohibiting women from wearing masculine attire within the fortifications. Hearing of this, the professors of the great teaching institutions have presented a petition to M. Lepine praying him not to make this order operative in the Latin Quarter. The reason they assign is that since the ladies of that district took to wearing knickerbockers, whether cycling or not, they had lost all charm for the students, who were now attending to their classes and their duties with an assiduity hitherto unknown. The professors fear that if "rational dress" be prefectorily repressed and the young women compelled to resume their former coquettish costumes, their old ascendancy over the students will be renewed, with a corresponding decrease of study.

By Balloon to France's Capital.

George A. Kroll, aeronaut, of this city, who intended to accompany Serge de Savine on a trip from New-York to Paris by balloon, said yesterday that it was Mr. de Savine's intention to undertake the journey some time in September.

A description of Mr. de Savine's balloon was given in The New-York Times last Saturday. By use of a heating apparatus suspended below the balloon proper, it is claimed, the machine can be raised or lowered at will. Mr. de Savine is still in Paris.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (Supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Carthagena, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, per steamship Penaman, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 4 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janerio, and Santos, per steamship Roman Prince, (letters must be directed "per Roman Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havellius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havellius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabascó, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Gjomo, at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Trewaddy; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM | Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM | Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $60; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 8 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 3 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Aug. 31.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. SPAARNDAM..SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. VEENDAM...SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 89 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
Parlor seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Scott, W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saller, Thu., Sept. 5, 11 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 8 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM | Havel, Thu., Sep. 24, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
BERLIN...Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | WESTERNLAND..Sept. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | *Columbia....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, N. German Lloyd S.S.Co.
37 Broadway, N. Y. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and Florida Ports.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 3
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
3 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Penn. R.R. & Ft. Pierce, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs.,